

Vol. LXXXIX No. 8

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., October 28, 1942

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Plant of Galesburg Soy Products Co.'s, Galesburg, Ill.
[For description see page 330]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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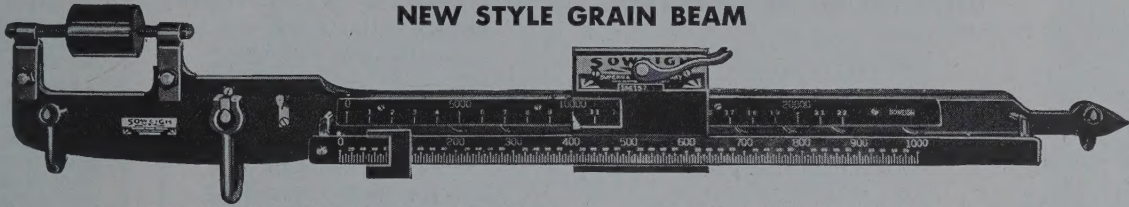
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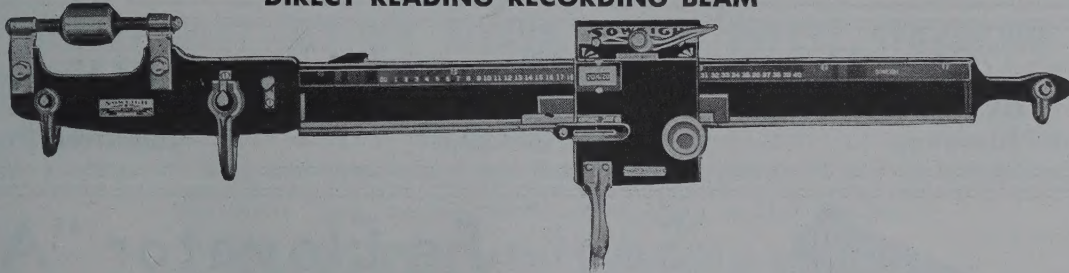
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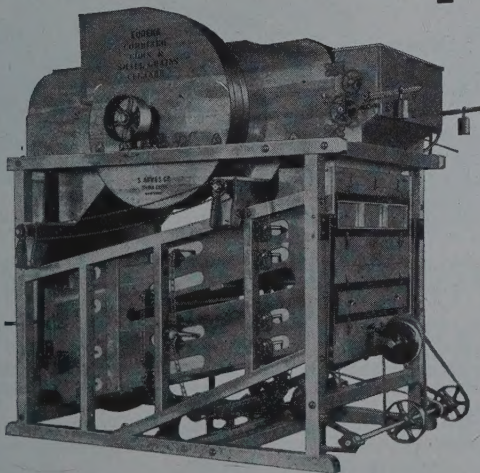
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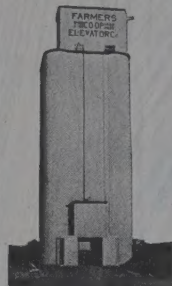
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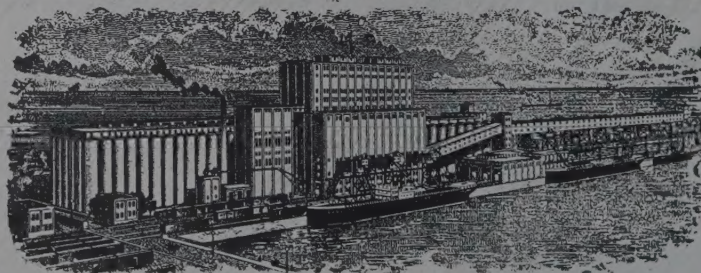
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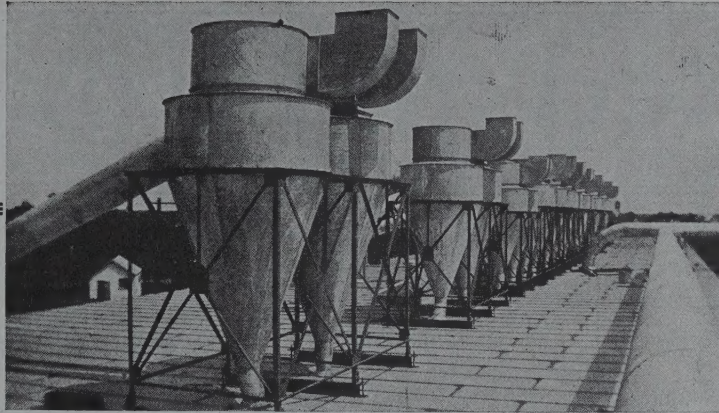
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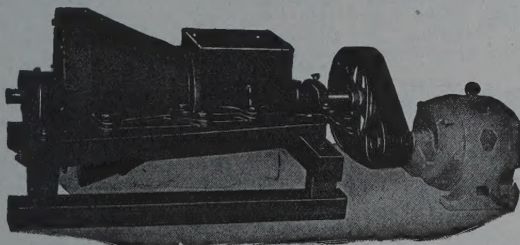
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FOR SALE—Excellent feed grinder—one 20" Robinson attrition mill; ball bearings; two 15 hp direct connected G.E. Motors; G.E. starter compensator and fuse box, electric wire included. A-1 condition; immediate shipment, priced to sell. Box 414, Washington, Pa.

FOR SALE—One No. 35 Fairbanks-Morse Hammermill in good running order. Also one good used Anglo-American molasses mixer. One hopper bin scale, like new. One one-ton Davis Horizontal batch mixer; one-half ton Davis Horizontal batch mixer. Wenger Molasses Mixer Co., Sabetha, Kansas.

SURPLUS MACHINERY

Roller Bearings, Hangers, Shafting, Steel, Cast Iron, Wood, V, and Motor Pulleys, Flour-Feed-Grain, Bean, Seed Cleaning, Grinding & Mixing Machinery. Hammermills, Attrition Mills, Steam Boilers & Steam Engines.

REBUILT SURPLUS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE: LINK-BELT 26x24 two roll Coal Crusher; two 40"x24" Portable Belt Conveyors. New Belt; two 150-H.P. WICKES Steam Boilers; 20-H.P. Dutton Economist Boiler and Stoker; 10-H.P. Dutton Economist Boiler and Stoker; 15-H.P. Dutton Economist Boiler.

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3 COMBUSTIONEER 300 H.P. Stokers.

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Three double stands 10x36 ALLIS ROLLS; LE-PAGE cut rolls, 9x24, with 5 extra chills; four double stands 6x12 CASE ROLLS; four double stands 6x18 CASE ROLLS; three double stands 6x18 ALLIS ROLLS; one—three high 9x24 stand CASE ROLLS.

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NEW AND REBUILT. Both AC and DC **ELECTRIC MOTORS, STARTERS, SWITCHES.** Kelly-Duplex horizontal Feed-Mixer; Midget Marvel Flour Milling Plant.

Several Electric Flour Bleachers.

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BAUER Attrition Mills—electric double runner.

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WANTED—No. 30 Bluestreak Hammermill; One Ton MUNSON Feed Mixer.

NEW MACHINERY

We sell Gustafson Seed Treaters, Fairbanks Motors & Scales, Shaw Box Cranes and Hoists, Kewanee Coal Conveyors, Homer Magnetic Separators, Howe Eureka Mill Machinery.

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WHITE SALES CORPORATION

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MACHINES FOR SALE

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 89Q10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 89Q11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 89Q12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—80 ft. chain belt with 9x6 seamless cups attached; used very little; in good condition. Will sell at half original cost. Flora Grain & Coal Co., Flora, Ind.

FOR SALE—Expert Oat Huller, good condition, extra sieves for cracking chick feeds; also sacking elevator with huller, \$175.00. Brownston Milling Co., Brownston, Minn.

FOR SALE—\$20.00. Two compartment Brown-Duvel Electric Moisture Tester; extra equipment; 2 flasks; 4 thermometers; number of rubber stoppers; excellent condition. Continental Grain Co., Havana, Ill.

FOR SALE—One No. 18-6 Mogul hammermill complete with 125 hp. 3-60-220 motor, direct drive. Sackers, feed tables. Handles grain, hay, anything. \$800.00. FOB Evansville. Geyer, 500 Rutherford Ave., Boston, Mass.

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MACHINES WANTED

GRAIN LOADER WANTED. Will buy portable grain loader with power unit, new or used. Prefer blower type. Fuller Grain Co., Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

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FOR SALE—65 hp. Caterpillar gasoline engine. Good running condition. Address Boldt Milling Co., Waynetown, Ind.

FOR SALE—50 H.P. upright single cylinder Fairbanks Morse diesel engine with tank, compressor, etc. T. E. Ibberson Company, 300 Corn Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 28, 1942

THE FORGOTTEN MAN is the grain dealer.

MAGNETIC separators in the grain elevators and flour mills are doing splendid service in collecting scrap metal for the steel mills.

SAMPLING and testing equipment has assumed new importance to country shippers in the corn belt who are buying soybeans under C.C.C. restrictions.

MANY reports of bursting elevators give convincing proof that few elevator operators are able to resist the temptation to overload their bins. Frequent inspection of old houses would prevent some collapses.

FEED DEALERS who find impractical provisions in the present Feed Trade Rules of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n would help improve the existing rules by suggesting changes to E. C. Dreyer, chairman of the committee appointed especially to revise the rules.

CRIBBING FRESHLY husked corn containing excessive moisture is accompanied with a chance of heating even before it is shelled.

RICE GROWERS of Arkansas are much discouraged over the declining market which is greatly emphasized by the high wages now demanded by the few farm workers employable.

DEALERS HANDLING brewers' and distillers' grains need to watch their stock closely lest spontaneous combustion start an expensive fire, as several have been reported recently and, doubtless, some others will occur.

FULL ELEVATORS call for a more vigilant protection against fire as well as for full fire insurance. The larger the stocks of grain and beans the greater the temptation to the pyromaniac and the saboteur.

COUNTRY SHIPPERS save 4 to 8 lb. samples of each farmer's deliveries of soybeans until after settlement is made. This is a necessary precaution, in case the farmer refuses to be satisfied with the grade, and wishes to call an appeal.

A MISSOURI ELEVATOR has won the attention of the farmers of its community by giving prizes for the best letters giving true testimonials to the value of the feed handled by the elevator. This makes all feeders closer observers of the results of feed used.

A ST. JOSEPH, MO., mill is closing over 100 of the windows in the side walls of its mill to reduce the heating cost of the plant and to facilitate the sealing of all floors for fumigating each floor against infesting insects, all of which promotes greater efficiency.

HEATING EQUIPMENT of, at least, two elevators, has been responsible for recent fires, again emphasizing the necessity of careful inspection and repair of all heating equipment to make sure that the stove and pipe have proper clearance from combustible walls or ceiling.

HIGH LOAN VALUES has encouraged midnight marauders to help themselves to grain still in the field. So it behooves buyers of country elevators to keep a complete record of every load bought from strangers lest it may be that they will be put to the irritating necessity of paying for the stolen grain a second time.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who have their elevators congested with a full supply of soybeans are cultivating a new language that does not paint the permit system of controlling shipments an angel white. Those who have not been able to get a permit for beans not already loaded are compelled to refuse to buy any more until shipping permits are obtained.

NEWS REPORTS to the effect that elevator managers in unusual numbers are resigning their positions to go into business on their own account continue to reach us. Evidently the bureaucratic orders, restrictions and limitations on grain merchandising has not discouraged experienced managers from assuming the many new hazards of the business.

ALL TRUCK OPERATORS under O. D. T. Order No. 21, must have certificates of war necessity if they desire to operate after Nov. 15. The sooner the requests for certificates, the sooner will they be able to function normally. With these new regulations and provisions by the O. D. T. strange truckers with new tricks will be discouraged by the requirements for keeping complete record of all loads and regular tire inspections.

LOCAL MEETINGS of grain and feed dealers are being well attended by merchants who are anxious to obtain all of the light possible on the marketing of grain and feed of quality without purchasing excessive amounts of gasoline or wearing out their tires. Naturally, men dealing in grain and grain products wish to attain the maximum of efficiency without violating any of the many new laws or the orders issued.

COUNTRY grain dealers are urged by the inspection department of the Omaha Grain Exchange to obtain samples of the soybean crop and submit them to the nearest inspection department, packing the sample in an air-tight container, for a complete analysis and the proper grade. The certificate and the damaged beans will be sent back to the dealer, and the charge is only \$1. Exhibiting the dockage will help to justify your grading.

PROPER BINS constructed at sufficient height to spout direct into the box of a farmer's truck encourages corn growers delivering ear corn to an elevator to take back home a full load of cobs, stalks and husks. The necessity of shoveling this refuse into the high boxes of trucks has made necessary the building of cob-burners, which are not only expensive to build, but also expensive to maintain without increasing the fire hazard of the entire plant.

SCRAP collection is affording a practical test of price as the important factor in creating an abundant supply. The price of gold per ounce and of silver also is set high and as a result we have too much, just as the loan on grain gives us too much wheat. It is a safe deduction that if the price on scrap iron was set high enough the steel mills would get all they could use. That the quantity of scrap collected is disappointing to the Iron and Steel Branch of the W.P.B. is probably due to the ceiling set by the O.P.A.

Handling New Crop Beans

Handling of new crop soyas is accompanied with such treacherous hazards many cautious grain elevator operators are refusing to take them in for storage or for handling. To start with the dealer must sign one or more contracts with the CCC and closely study the many confusing provisions watching vigilantly lest he violate some of the conditions of his contract.

Few dealers can afford to tie up \$1.60 per bushel for any portion of their storage room until January 1, 1941, for 3½ cts. which equals \$35 per thousand bushels. Interest at 5% for three months on \$1,600 equals \$20. This would leave \$15 for handling in and out, the use of his storage room and for guaranteeing the weight and grade of the beans. If the elevator operator can get 4¼ cts. per bushel or \$42.50 per thousand just for handling in and out he is fully entitled to at least five cents per bushel for handling in and out, storing until Jan. 1 and guaranteeing weights and grades.

Class I (Yellow) and Class II (Green) may bring \$1.60 for high oil content or \$1.50 for low oil content.

Class III (Brown), Class IV (Black) and Class V (Mixed) may bring \$1.50 for high oil content or \$1.40 for low oil content.

The price per net bushel to be paid for soy beans grading Nos. 3 and 4 shall be determined by deducting the following discounts:

Test weight: ½ cent per bushel for each pound or fraction thereof under 54 lbs.

Moisture: 3/10 cent per bushel for each 1/10% of moisture in excess of 14%.

Splits: ¼ cent per bushel for each 1% or fraction thereof in excess of 15%.

Damage: 1 cent per bushel for each 1% or fraction thereof in excess of 3%, but not in excess of 5%, plus 2 cents for each 1% or fraction thereof in excess of 5%.

Foreign material other than dockage: 1 cent per bushel for each 1% in excess of 2% rounded to nearest per cent.

Other colors: Class I (Yellow) and Class II (Green) 1 cent per bushel for each even per cent in excess of 3% but not in excess of 5% of beans of Class III (Brown) and/or Class V (Black).

Dockage: The net number of bushels shall be determined on the basis of 60 lbs. of soybeans free of dockage.

With so many different losing factors to watch out for, the country buyer has a dangerous road to travel.

Two separate announcements have been made by the Commodity Credit Corporation with regard to the purchase of soybeans. On Oct. 19 it was announced that the C.C.C. would buy beans that had been damaged by frost. On Oct. 22 it was announced that the C.C.C. would buy soybeans damaged otherwise than by frost.

Frost damaged soybeans, it was announced, would be supported in price on the following basis:

"Soybeans containing in excess of eight per cent total damage any part of which damage is due to frost and not in excess of 14 per cent moisture but which otherwise grade No. 4 or better which do not contain damage because of causes other than frost in excess of eight per cent will be purchased by Commodity Credit Corporation at the support price less previously scheduled applicable damage discounts and less

an additional one-half cent discount for each one per cent damage in excess of eight per cent. Discounts for damage as indicated in the schedule apply up to eight per cent damage regardless of the cause of the damage. Frost damage shall be determined as defined in the United States Grain Standards.

"It is expected that all processors in the Soybean area affected by frost will process frost damaged soybeans before processing undamaged soybeans."

The announcement of Oct. 22 authorized purchase for the account of the C.C.C. of all soybeans grading sample because of damage for whatever reason.

Not included in the purchase order are beans grading sample for reasons other than damage, and all beans listed as heating, musty, sour, or of an unpleasant odor.

Processors covered by this amendment are those signing the standard A or B contracts with the corporation or the West Coast contracts, but not those in the southern states subject to a fourth marketing program. They will sell the beans so purchased from farmers to the corporation—at the support price for No. 2 beans, thus enjoying a profit which will offset the additional cost of clarifying the oil from the damaged beans.

Smoke and Water Damage to Salvage Grain Expected

Every grain elevator fire of recent years of full bins has produced more salvage than usual and naturally feeders are more scrupulous than ever in accepting grain said to be damaged by smoke or water. Feeding fire salvage grain to animals is not accompanied with hazard to the life or health of the animal consuming it.

For many years it has been the common practice of experienced feeders to use fire salvage grain and the refuse from breweries and distilleries, yet we have never known of any feeder claiming deleterious effect on the animals consuming such grain.

Such salvage or slop is generally sold by sample and for just what it is. No deception is practiced by the sellers, so if the feeding results are deleterious, the seller can not be held liable, even though animals are injured. However, if an analysis of the salvage grain disclosed poison, glass, wire, tacks or other foreign matter, known to be injurious to animals, in the grain then buyer might hold seller for damages. Smoke and water damage to salvage grain is natural and expected in grain saved from fire.

Where recovery has been had in a suit at law for injury by foreign substances in food the basis has been negligence or implied warranty.

In the case of salvage grain there is no implied warranty; and there is no negligence, unless it can be shown that the handling of salvage grain was negligent, as for example, that deleterious materials became mixed with the salvage grain en route from the burned elevator to the buyer.

Therefore, there being no warranty and no negligence the seller of salvage grain is not liable to the buyer.

Subsidy to Clamp Future Trade in a Vise

Congress having been committed to guarantee wheat growers parity prices for their crop and, having granted a non-recourse loan on wheat, has established a floor.

The ceilings on bread and flour are too low to permit millers to pay parity prices. Not being permitted by law to sell milling wheat below parity the government resorted to the subterfuge of selling wheat back to the farmer at a price low enough so the miller could sell flour at the ceiling price of that commodity. All this is very simple; but the implications for the grain trade are discouraging.

Hedging transactions in wheat futures by millers to protect themselves against either a rise in wheat or a drop in flour will become unnecessary, spelling the doom of the wheat pit.

Neither will the sale of wheat to millers be advantageous to them, as the price will be regulated to keep them in operation and no more. The allowance of 25 cents per barrel profit, if they could get it, during the first world war will not be repeated. Small mills needed that margin, but for the big mills it was a bonanza.

Favorable Rate Points Favored with Permits for Soybeans

Satisfaction or dissatisfaction of country shippers with the permit system under which they are allowed to ship soybeans depends very largely upon the location of the country shipper.

Elevators located at favorable rate shipping points have been blessed generally with enough, or nearly enough shipping permits to handle the crop as it was brought in by the farmers. Few beans have been blocked in farm hands at such points for lack of an outlet.

Elevators located at unfavorable rate points have not been so blessed. Shipping permits have been nowhere near sufficient in number to enable them to cope with the soybean shipping situation pressed upon them by farmers anxious to harvest a bumper crop before the weather turned against them.

This situation grows out of the C.C.C. request that soybean processors satisfy their needs so far as possible from favorable rate points, leaving beans at unfavorable rate points to be purchased by C.C.C.

Processors have worked well under the permit system. They have kept their unloading tracks clear of accumulations in the majority of instances and have issued permits and shipping instructions with enviable efficiency.

But the country shippers dependent upon C.C.C. for their outlet have been less fortunate. They have not been receiving enough shipping permits.

Adding Arson to Embezzlement

It is unfortunate indeed that country elevator managers of line houses should ever be tempted to use the money of their employers for personal expenses, but with unpleasant frequency we find it necessary to publish notices of defalcations, and, occasionally managers who have been tempted to borrow funds of their employers to pay for grain never purchased or received are lured into adding the crime of arson in the hope of covering up their grain shortage.

If elevator managers, who have ventured to borrow their employers' money, would confess, the employer would in most cases point out to the defaulter a practical way for working out of their indebtedness. Committing arson just in the hope of covering up the shortage in money or grain always increases the criminal offenses and the penalties.

Doubtless, few shortages result in the offending manager committing the additional crime of arson because most managers have the good sense to confess their wrong doing and offer to work at less pay until the employer is reimbursed for the shortage incurred.

We recently learned of an Iowa manager who was far sighted enough to confess his wrong doing before the shortage reached five figures, and he was given new employment of less responsibility until he had repaid all of his defalcation and re-established himself in the confidence of his employer. Now he is again managing a country station for the same company and earning a most satisfactory compensation, a highly respected and honored citizen of the community he serves.

It is far better to confess a wrong

Wheat Penalty Before Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the United States heard argument Oct. 13 on the suit brought by a group of Montgomery County, Ohio, farmers challenging the constitutionality of the quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act increasing from 15 to 49 cents a bushel the penalty on wheat produced in excess of AAA quotas. A three-judge federal court at Dayton enjoined collection of more than 15 cents a bushel.

Arguments were heard by the Supreme Court last term on the validity of the legislation authorizing the secretary of agriculture to fix wheat quotas. A reargument then was ordered limited to whether the quotas could constitutionally be applied to wheat consumed on the farm of the producer.

Webb R. Clark, attorney, asserted that the production of wheat for use on a farm was "too localized a matter" for congressional regulation.

Such action, he argued, "would not only effectually approach a centralized government but could eventually lead to absolutism by successive nullifications of all constitutional limitations."

doing and make amends for all defalcations, for even though the embezzler succeeds in covering up his shortage, by burning the property entrusted to his care, he will live in perpetual fear of his crimes being discovered and his severe punishment. Full confession will generally win the sympathy and help of the experienced employer.

Protest Expensive Indemnity Bond

An immediate protest should be made by every receiver, feed manufacturer and miller unloading carloads of grain and grain products against the proposal of the railroads to amend Consolidated Classification No. 15 to provide that all blanket bonds of indemnity filed with the railroad companies for release of cars covered by order Bs/L must be of a corporate surety nature.

Documents are sometimes delayed in the mails and do not arrive to permit surrender of the B/L in time to unload the standing car promptly. The carrier allowing a receiver to unload a shipment covered by an order bill without surrender of the B/L is liable. To expedite handling of shipments the railroads have been permitting reputable concerns to unload without presentation of the bill, on a promise to indemnify the railroad company.

The practice has been for the industry or receiver to have its officers sign the bond as sureties without any expense.

The proposal of the railroad companies means that the industry will have to purchase the bond from an insurance company engaged in the bonding business, at a rate of about \$10 per \$1,000. The bond would be renewable each year at additional cost. This would cost many of the larger firms several hundred dollars a year, without compensating advantage to anyone. As it is proposed to make this new regulation effective Nov. 1 an immediate protest should be made to traffic officials of the railroads with whom shippers are doing business, demanding that the corporate surety provision be eliminated, and that the present fair and just practice be continued.

Question Settlement for Loss of Loan Wheat by Fire

When the Updike Grain Co.'s elevator at Fremont, Neb., was burned July 17 the price of cash wheat was 94 cents, and that is what was offered by the company in settlement with farmers who had loan wheat in store.

The farmers wanted \$1.19, the government loan rate on warehoused wheat. The difference is considerable on the 114,000 bus. of wheat in store.

With the permission of the Commodity Credit Corporation the farmers offered to let the company replace their burned wheat, bushel for bushel.

Altho the loan was made without recourse the wheat was legally owned by the farmers, who have the burden of ownership.

An insurance company can not be required

to pay and never does knowingly pay more than the cost of replacement.

The fact that the loan was made without recourse by the government, contrary to usual banking practice, places the farmers in position to do nothing, letting the Commodity Credit Corporation stand the loss of 25 cents per bushel over the market value.

All Freight Bills Taxed

The 1942 Revenue Act approved by the President Oct. 21 and effective Dec. 1 provides that the carrier shall collect a tax from the shipper and at the end of each month make a full return to the collector of internal revenue, at the rate of 3 per cent of the freight bill.

The tax applies on intrastate as well as interstate traffic.

Freight paid by government agencies is exempted from this tax.

Every person engaged in furnishing transportation for property must register with the collector of internal revenue.

It is understood that export shipments are exempt, as in the last world war, when the treasury issued TD2889, detailing how to obtain refunds for taxes erroneously paid on export shipments.

This part of the Revenue Act reads as follows:

There shall be imposed upon the amount paid within the United States after the effective date of this section for the transportation, on or after such effective date of this section for the transportation, on or after such effective date, of property by rail, motor vehicle, water, or air from one point in the United States to another, a tax equal to 3 per centum of the amount so paid, except that, in the case of coal, the rate of tax shall be 4 cents per short ton.

Such tax shall apply only to amounts paid to a person engaged in the business of transporting property for hire, including amounts paid to a freight forwarder, express company, or similar person, but not including amounts paid by a freight forwarder, express company, or similar person for transportation with respect to which a tax has previously been paid under this section.

In the case of property transported from a point without the United States to a point within the United States the tax shall apply to the amount paid within the United States for that part of the transportation which takes place within the United States. The tax on the transportation of coal shall not apply to the transportation of coal with respect to which there has been a previous taxable transportation.

Railroad Liable for Damage to Flour

Two carloads of flour of 350 bags each were shipped from Tacoma, Wash., to Atlanta, Ga., going by boat to Charleston, S. C., and then reloaded on cars of the Atlanta Coast Line Railroad Co.

The empty cars when loaded at Charleston appeared to be clean and sweet, but on arrival at Atlanta had an odor, having been tainted by fumes in the cars. The buyer rejected the shipment, but it was disposed of in its damaged condition for \$2,075, causing a loss of \$1,145, for which suit was brought by the Sperry Flour Co. against the delivering carrier.

The Court of Appeals of Georgia held that it was immaterial whether all the alleged damages may have matured on delivering carrier, and that carrier was liable as a connecting carrier for whatever damage may have been sustained in interstate shipment, if damage was the result of carrier's negligence, though shipment, locked and sealed, also passed over another railroad on its way to destination.

The buyer, the Atlanta Flour & Grain Co., was not involved in the suit.

The court gave the Sperry Flour Co. judgment for the damage in full, but denied judgment for delay.—11 S. E. (2d) 809.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Who Will Buy Low Grade Soyas?

Grain & Feed Journals: As I understand the C.C.C.'s agreement with the soybean processors, the Government will not attempt to control the price of any beans failing to grade No. 4 or better. How will growers or shippers dispose of the lower grades? Will elevator operators signing the C.C.C. agreement be permitted to use their own storage room for low grade beans? What is the official discount on them? Who wants them?—Frederick Moore.

Handling Grain as Necessary to War Effort as Producing Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: To feed the millions of civilians at work in munitions factories and to feed our more than 500,000 soldiers in Ireland and England as well as supply lend lease foodstuffs to allies abroad is it not a war necessity that besides the boats that are being built to transport the food there should be provided the equipment to receive the grain from the farm and load it into cars for shipment to satisfy war needs?

Why should not grain handling machinery be accorded the same priority for materials as agricultural machinery?—R. A. Dawson.

Ans.: Replying to this question Dean C. Gallagher, chief of the emergency and repair branch, priorities division, War Production Board, said that on a showing that a grain elevator had to have dust collecting machinery to avert danger of a dust explosion destroying the elevator "We will assist with a rating."

Fear to Handle Soybeans

BY TRAVELER

Missouri grain dealers are greatly disturbed by the C.C.C. regulations for handling soybeans. Few are willing to accept them under the new price and discount order. None feel the country elevator handling allowance is big enough to reward them for the risks involved.

"I was forewarned," said one central Missouri dealer. "County committeeman advised me that the dealer would not be allowed much for handling beans. So I refused to accept any in spite of the pleas of farmers who were willing to sell well below the market."

"One dealer of my acquaintance declared, 'I never saw the time when I couldn't do business the way I wanted to.' He took a chance and bought beans. Now he has his money tied up in two carloads of beans for which he can get no shipping permits and for which he can find no market."

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 13, 14. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, Baker Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

Dec. 1, 2. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Ft. Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 9, 10, 11. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 12, 13. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 25, 26. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 2, 3. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

New President Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

Adrian M. Howard was elected President of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting of the Board of Directors, to succeed F. Peavey Heffelfinger, who was forced to resign because of the pressure of duties of his new government position as Regional Director of the War Production Board covering four Northwestern States.

The Board of Directors then elected Mr. Heffelfinger to the office of First Vice-President, succeeding Mr. Howard. This action was taken "in order that the Association might retain him in an official capacity and to place him in line for nomination for the office of President at the next annual election, in the event this should appear to be feasible and desirable at that time."

The Board of Directors in acting upon Mr. Heffelfinger's resignation voted to accept it "with extreme regret." He had been practically drafted as Regional Director of WPB and will serve in that capacity as a dollar-a-year-man. In order that he may be able to devote full time to this important position he has resigned a number of other offices, including the Chairmanship of the National Grain Trade Council and the Vice-Presidency of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Mr. Howard, a futures broker, who has been a Director since 1936, is one of the youngest men ever elected to the Presidency of the Chamber of Commerce. He has been an active member of the Board, and for several years has been chairman of the important Building Committee, which has supervision over the several buildings owned and operated by the Chamber. He served as Second Vice-President of the Chamber during the last official year, and advanced automatically to the position of First Vice-President at the beginning of the new official year.



Adrian M. Howard, Minneapolis, President-Elect Chamber of Commerce

Soybean Storage Increased at Galesburg, Ill.

Storage space for soybeans has been expanded at Galesburg, Ill., with the erection of a 215,000 bu. reinforced concrete elevator for the Galesburg Soy Products Co. by the Ryan Construction Co.

This elevator is adjacent to the company's 50,000 bu. cribbed elevator and 4-exPELLER soybean processing plant, from which it is separated by a switch track from the C. B. & Q. railroad and to which it is connected with a soybean transfer spout.

The new fireproof elevator consists of a 20x20 ft. headhouse 146 ft. high, an 18x40 ft. receiving driveway 16 ft. high, three large cylindrical storage tanks set in a row, each 28 ft. in diameter and 110 ft. high and having capacity for 59,000 bus. of soybeans, and four outer-space bins between the walls of the tanks, each having capacity for 6,000 bus.

The receiving driveway has an overhead traveling truck lift with 3 h.p. motor, to dump trucks thru a grate in the concrete driveway floor, covering a 350 bu. receiving pit. The driveway is closable at each end with fireproof 11x12 ft. folding doors. Inside, the driveway is open to the work floor of the headhouse. On the driveway side of the work floor is a small office for the elevator and plant superintendent.

In the headhouse is one leg, carrying 10 inch Nu-Hy buckets on an 11 inch, 4-ply, rubber-covered leg belt to elevate 4,000 bus. per hour. This high-speed leg is carried on anti-friction bearings and is driven by a 15 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse inclosed motor thru an Ehrsam head drive.

Both a steel ladder and an Ehrsam electric caged manlift follow the leg-well for passage of workmen between different levels in the headhouse.

The headhouse has several floors and bins. At the top is the leg-head machinery, and the Ehrsam turnhead which directs soybeans into a large cleaner, or by-passes the cleaner to reach storage or working bins.

Below this floor is a 3,000 bu. working bin. Gravity takes soybeans from this bin into the drying unit of a Hess direct-heat drier on the next floor down. Operators of the plant call this a pre-drier. It reduces moisture in soybeans down to 9% at the rate of 200 bus. per hour to prepare them for and reduce costs in final drying in the expeller room of the processing plant.

Soybeans passing thru the drying unit are caught in a 3,000 bu. work bin below this unit, ready for storage or for transfer to the mill.

Another narrow bin in the headhouse utilizes space that would otherwise be idle to store 4,000 bus. of soybeans.

Carloads of soybeans are unloaded into a receiving pit on the opposite side of the headhouse from the driveway. Two Ehrsam motor-powered car shovels enable two men at a time to work at unloading a car. Two men can unload a car in 45 minutes. The carload receiving pit is covered by a grate and spouts to the leg boot.

The storage tanks and bins are filled and emptied with 12 inch Ehrsam screw conveyors, driven by 10 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse inclosed motors thru American speed reducers. A weather-tight conveyor box on a frame over the tanks protects the top conveyor. The return conveyor sets in a conveyor tunnel under the tanks.

The storage tanks and bins are fitted for later installation of a Zeleny thermometer system. A space for the reading box of this system has been provided on the work floor.

Storage space in the new and the old elevators will hold enough soybeans to keep the processing machinery of the Galesburg Soy Products Co. busy for 80 days. The mill can crush from 2,700 to 2,800 bus. daily.

Primary machinery in the processing plant is four Anderson Super-Duo Expellers. To service these there are driers, a roller mill, an Allis

cooler, a hammer mill with 60 h.p. motor, a filter press, sewing machine, and bagging scale.

Warehouse space available will hold 6 carloads of sacked soybean meal; tank space will hold 32,000 gal., or four carloads, of oil and is expected to be increased soon.

Meal prepared by the Galesburg Soy Products Co. is sacked under the Triple Value Brand. The company does both a rail and truck business in beans and meal.

Head of the company is Max Albert, under whose authority the new soybean storage elevator was built. Delbert Schoening is both processing plant and elevator superintendent.

For illustration see outside front cover page.

O.P.A. Ruling on Commission Rates

Leon Henderson, administrator of the O.P.A., on Oct. 10 issued the following ruling, published in the Federal Register Oct. 13:

Amendment 2 to Maximum Price Regulation 16:

In § 1499.102, paragraph (a), the word "or" is deleted at the end of the proviso, and a new proviso is added as set forth below:

§ 1499.102. Maximum prices for services: general provisions. * * *

(a) * * * Provided further, That a person engaged in commission selling, auctioneering, or the brokerage of commodities may continue to determine his maximum price by the use of the highest percentage rate he used during March, 1942, in connection with the sale of the particular commodity, or, when the same or a similar commodity was not sold or purchased by him in March, 1942, he may use such highest percentage rate used in the same calendar month of 1941 as the month in which he is presently supplying the service; or

(b) This Amendment No. 2 (§ 1499.102(a)) to Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 as amended shall become effective Oct. 10, 1942.

Build a Cob Burner

Uncle Sam has declared no priorities on the materials necessary to build a cob burner, except for the sheet metal needed to build a safe and satisfactory safety gate spout and to prevent passage of sparks back up the cob spout, and the strap iron needed for reinforcing.

Nor has Uncle Sam found any commercially practical use for cobs that will reduce or eliminate the problem country elevators in the corn belt have in disposing of them.

Still the most practical method of disposition of large quantities of cobs is burning.

Cob burners are open-air furnaces which have for their single purpose safe disposition of cobs by reducing them to ashes. The few ashes that remain can be used to advantage for fertilizer. They have some properties beneficial to the soil.

The appearance of an efficient cob burner belies the problem of construction. Construction requirements are more exacting than they appear, for cobs burn hotly, and their sparks must be controlled.

An 800 to 1,000 bu. per hour cob burner should be 15 ft. in diameter, outside dimensions, and 18 ft. high. It should rest on firm concrete footings laid on solid clay or hard pan below the frost line. The burner casing is built of hard-burned brick, laid in a rich lime mortar. Banding this outer shell with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch strap iron bands 3 inches wide each 5 ft. up its height will reinforce it. Vents of field tile, or building tile can be laid in this outer wall. Sometimes the vent holes are left by leaving regular gaps when laying the brick.

The inner lining of the cob burner should be built independently, 2 inches inside the outer shell, to leave space for the free circulation of air around the inner shell, a circulation that is

promoted by the vent holes left in the outer shell.

The lining may be built of common brick, laid up with fire clay, but it will need to be replaced less often if it is built of fire brick.

A manhole for removing ashes from the pit is a necessity. If a graded earth fill is sloped up from the ash pit in the middle of the cob burner, it will tend to throw the cobs to the grate over such ash pit.

Cob burners are potential fire hazards of the worst kind if they are not screened. The cob spout should be of metal and should approach the cob burner at a level of not less than one-half, nor more than two-thirds the height of the burner, and it should approach at an angle of not less than 45 degrees, nor more than 50 degrees. Following these specifications will assure a free flow of materials without producing a chimney effect.

The spout should stop short of the opening into the cob burner, leaving a jump gap. This breaks down the tendency of sparks to find their way into the cob spout, but the spout should be protected further with a safety gate. The safety gate is an automatic damper, pivoted at the top so that slight pressure from falling cobs swings it open to let the cobs thru, but it drops into the closed position when nothing is coming down the spout.

An adaptation of this type of spout end is seen in the illustration of the J. E. McCann Grain Co. cob burner at Buffalo, Ill., presented herewith.

This cob spout end is fitted also with a diverting valve to drop cobs into vehicles stopped under the spout, and thus satisfy farmers who like to take a few cobs home to start a fire in the coal stove on a wintry morning or for fertilizer.

Another precaution is a spark screen built up over the open top of the burner. This is built about 3 ft. higher than the burner, from which it is coned upward to the middle. The purpose of the screen is to catch the sparks thrown up by burning cobs. The draft is broken up by entrance of cold air thru the side walls of the screen at the top of the burner. This prevents the hot sparks from finding their way thru the screen while still glowing.

Build your cob burner in a clear space not less than 40 ft. from any combustible buildings, preferably on the side away from prevailing winds.

Shelling Corn as Picked

A more economical method of harvesting the corn crop has been found in field shelling. The grain dealer buying the shelled corn will not have to deal with shucks that clog his machinery, but on the other hand the field shelled corn contains too much moisture for storage.

The University of Illinois used a two-row, pull-type, rubber-tired picker-sheller equipped with a cylinder sheller and cleaner instead of the regular husking unit and a 40-bu. overhead grain tank. A 1936 model low-compression, rubber-tired tractor was used to operate the picker-sheller. Regular gasoline was used. The low-gear speed, approximately 3 miles per hour, was used. The crew consisted of two men, one operating the tractor and picker-sheller and the other hauling grain from the field in a truck.

The high moisture content of field corn during the harvest season and the lack of satisfactory storage or drying facilities at present necessitates that field-shelled corn be sold from the field at a low market grade. Foreign material and damage caused by the operation of the machine did not result in a reduction of market grade.

The lower cost of field-shelling method as compared to present methods for areas greater than 45 acres results from combining the picking and shelling operations, reduced hauling costs, greater capacity of the machine, and a smaller power requirement. The greatest portion of the harvesting losses in fields yielding up to 66 bu. per acre was caused by the snapping rolls and gathering points.



Brick Cob Burner of J. E. McCann Grain Co., Buffalo, Ill.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Elevators 4¼¢; Processors 29¢

Grain & Feed Journals: I note that while elevators in the country have their handling charges increased from 3½ cents to 4¼ cents the processors have a handling charge of 22 to 29 cents per bushel on soybeans.—C. J. Hile, mgr., Farmers Grain Co., Talbot, Ind.

Disappointing Destination Weights

Grain & Feed Journals: Recently in loading out a number of bins of old corn, as instructed by the CCC, we were sorely disappointed by the return weights on each of eleven cars shipped to one consignee, while thirty-two cars shipped to others convinced us our hopper scale was still giving dependable weights.

What are we going to do about it?

Well, to make sure our scale was weighing correctly we called in an expert scale man, who tested our scale and declared it was weighing accurately. Our shortages on the eleven cars ranged from 560 to 1490 lbs. so hereafter we will have each car shipped to the consignee using slow scales, weighed in transit and insist on the weights of the disinterested weighman being used in settlement. What more can a handler of grain for others do?—Hawkeye.

Fire Loss Unsettled on Loan Wheat at Fremont, Neb.

Grain & Feed Journals: Our fire occurred on July 16 and we lost a little over 100,000 bus. of wheat. About 102,000 bus. carried government loan rights at \$1.19; about 8,000 bushels of that amount loans had been completed. We also had taken in some non-eligible grain. All of the latter has been settled for with the farmers at 97¢ per bushel; and on the basis of the insurance company offer of settlement the farmers with eligible grain have been offered like settlement, which has not been accepted.

The Commodity Credit Corporation refused to have anything to do with the deal; refused to substitute their own grain; refused to permit loans on substituted grain.

We are endeavoring to work out some compromise settlement with the farmers at the present time.

We have prepared a bill for introduction into Congress, which would, if enacted, protect all farmers with eligible grain who have placed same in an approved warehouse and have not had time to complete the loan.—Gorton Roth, sec'y, Updike Grain Corporation, Omaha, Neb.

By What Quirk of Circumstance?

Grain & Feed Journals: What queer turns the minds of politicians sometimes take. In the most fantastic flight of reason, it seems unlikely that a measure termed as *anti-inflation* bill could establish higher prices on farm products, most of which have not reached the parity price already established, but that is what happened.

This measure is purely political. With this nation bleeding from the wounds of an aggressor who hopes to crush us, are we supposed to like or even stand for such actions from our representatives in Washington? This measure is *inflationary*, not an *anti-inflation* measure. In addition, the loan value, if established at 90% of parity would be so high that farmers would be unable to liquidate these loans if the parity ceilings were imposed. This would mean that there would be no free grain. Commodity Credit would own and merchandise every bushel of it. American agriculture would be completely subsidized. There would be no markets.

For victory's sake, Americans, let's forget

selfishness at least long enough to win this war.—Duke Swanson, Sec'y, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

Explosion of Carbon Bisulphide or Dust

Grain & Feed Journals: We had an explosion in our wooden casing of elevator leg Sept. 7th. We were taking in wheat for storage on Sept. 3rd, 4th and 5th. The wheat was very dirty and most of it had been treated for weevil. On Monday, the 7th, we were running this wheat and mixing it to get it in condition and about 1:20 p. m. Glen Williamson started the elevator and was standing in front of the leg. He had the leg door open and was watching the cups to see that they were running all right, when all of a sudden an explosion occurred in the boot. The fire flashed up and burned his face and hands very badly. Mr. Williamson ran out at once, but his clothes were set on fire and he called for help. I ran to him at once and then called the doctor and the fire department. We shot water into the boot and soon the fire was out.

About 170,000 bus. of wheat was damaged. The elevator was damaged about \$75.00.

Sept. 23.—Mr. Williamson is in the General Hospital in Enid and is getting along fine. We expect him to be back on the job soon.—Farmers Co-op. Exchange, Munson M. Church, mgr., Jet, Okla.

More Motors Needed

Grain & Feed Journals: Our most pressing building problem today is a shortage of labor. I have been in this line of work for 30 years, but never experienced so much difficulty in obtaining experienced millwrights and carpenters to help fill contracts.

Grain dealers are trying to provide storage room for safekeeping of our bountiful crops. We have been very busy repairing and building grain storehouses but it is most difficult to get material needed for building even though the priority grantors fully understand that food is just as important as powder for promoting our defense facilities.

We have erected many tanks and installed machinery, but blockading elevator improvement is the scarcity of motors to run the machinery.—H. A. McElroy, Decatur, Ill.

Vent Dust Collectors on Hammer-mills to Outside

Grain & Feed Journals: One of the recognized hazards in the operation of hammer mills is the danger of tramp iron and other foreign materials getting in with the feed. Approved magnetic separators go a long way to solve this problem. To help prevent flame coming out of a collection system at top of dust collector, in case fire starts in the mill, the fire insurance companies all recommend that the vent on top of the hammer mill dust collector be extended to the outside of the building. This would tend to carry the flame outside of the building.

Frequently, we are told by mill operators that the hammer mill salesmen tell them a mill will not operate properly if that is done. We have checked with several mill manufacturers and all seem to agree that this venting will not effect the operation and that it is a safety feature.

Mr. W. I. Clemton of the Bossert Co. of Utica, N. Y., makers of the Jay Bee Line, writes as follows: "Replying to your letter there is, of course, no reason why any of our

hammer mill installations cannot have the collector vented to the outside of the building, providing that the size of the pipe leading off the top of the collector is maintained at the same size as the opening in the top of the collector."

In the present crisis when it is next to impossible to get replacement materials, it is necessary that we correct all possible fire hazards and especially the ones that are so easily remedied as the matter of hammer mill collector venting.—H. H. Hawlick, Engineer, Millers National Ins. Co., Chicago.

Stopped Buying Soyas Until Has Permit

Grain & Feed Journals: We have had the largest movement of soybeans that we have ever had; really it seemed more like old, old days when the elevators were small and grain was hauled in on wagons and we got awfully busy, but in the new day of trucks, combines, big threshing machines, every thing of the kind, we are not glutted with business like we were last week and fore part of this week, then we had to shut down our elevators on account of being congested with soybeans and refused to take in any more until we got permits to ship them out, which are hard to get as the processors and everybody else is filled up.

Beans are being hauled to nearby soybean mills, some as far as 200 miles. Farmers finally awakened to the fact the government induced them to raise this enormous crop, but they have to take care of them and they are fixing every place they can to take care of them and still the soybean crop isn't half threshed yet. Plenty of yields of 30 bu. to the acre and up as high as 40, haven't heard of anything less than 25 bu. to the acre. Will probably get some lower yields and more than likely they will be combining beans when we have our first snow.—Goodrich Bros. Co., by P. E. Goodrich, Wincheser, Ind.

Who Will Get the Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: Presidential decree holds prospect of going far beyond the intent of Congress when it obeyed the presidential fiat to pass an emergency anti-inflation law. The anti-inflation law was passed Oct. 2, and provided that no maximum price for agricultural commodities should be set above the parity price for such commodity, or above the highest price received by the producers of such commodity between Jan. 1, and Sept. 15, 1942.

This seemed fair enough, until President Roosevelt issued a directive to the administrator of the law instructing him to deduct parity and soil conservation payments from the parity price in fixing the minimums.

Parity for corn in the Corn Belt stands at 98¢ per bu., plus a small fraction. The department of agriculture has figured parity payments on corn at 11¢ and a fraction per bu., and soil conservation payments at 4¢ plus, which makes a total for these two payments of over 16¢ per bu.

If the 16¢ plus per bu. is deducted from parity in setting the maximum price for corn, as per the presidential order, the price of corn in Illinois would be 81¢ per bu., maximum, according to authorities.

But Commodity Credit Corp., working under the law to make loans on farm commodities, at 85 per cent of parity, arrives at a loan figure of 83¢ per bu.

With this situation, who will get the corn? The maximum price that a grain dealer may pay a farmer for his corn is 81¢ per bu., while C.C.C. will loan him 83¢ per bu. In this game of planned economy, as played by Washington planners, some planner slipped. The architect got mixed up. He got the floor above the ceiling.

The result may seem fair enough to the producer who is cooperating with the A.A.A. program. Such producer still gets parity for his corn. But the non-cooperator, the fellow who still insists on running his farm as he sees fit.

is severely penalized. Receiving no soil conservation payments, and no parity payments, the ceiling for him means a price 16c per bu. below parity. This is contrary to the law.

The prospective effect on grain dealers in the country, on terminal elevator operators, on cash grain merchants, and on the sensitive futures markets, is tremendous. Members of numerous grain exchanges have held meetings over the situation. But the economic tangle created by our price planner, still remains to be untangled. Or did our economic planners plan it that way?—Corn Belt Shipper.

"Chiseling" Down on Country Elevators

Grain & Feed Journals: Much to my amazement and disgust when attending a conference at Chicago, the purpose of which was to work out soybean shipments under a permit system, it was learned that a new contract had been sent out by C.C.C. to the soybean processors over the week-end. Alas, the country elevators handling soybeans have *again* been "chiseled" down on charges allowed them for handling soybeans thru their elevators. Following the consideration of permits, the C.C.C. took charge of the meeting and the new contract was discussed by the processors and several grain dealer association representatives on behalf of their members.

One change applying to country elevators reads as follows: "Three and one-half cents per bushel for country elevators 'in-and-out' charges, when shipped to a processor by rail. These handling charges shall be increased* by three-quarters of a cent per bushel on such soybeans with respect to which no storage payment has been earned and which are shipped to the processor *before Jan. 1, 1943.*"

Another new paragraph to the contract applying to us reads as follows: "3c per bushel of soybeans delivered to the plant by truck." Country elevators delivering their soybeans by truck to a processor is authorized to receive only 3c per bushel from C.C.C. to the support price of beans. Indiana processors have always allowed the dealer a hauling charge and we understand they will continue to do so this season. Consult your processor on this point.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Corn Borer Moves West

The European corn borer is reported to have put in an appearance this year in 23 eastern Iowa counties, extending as far west as Linn County, of which Cedar Rapids is the metropolis.

Official releases covering the new threat to Iowa corn are expected from the state department entomologists at an early date.

Floyd Fields of Standard Seed Co., at Des Moines, anticipates a heavy demand for early varieties of hybrid seed corn to offset the devastating effect of the borer on later varieties.

C.C.C. to Buy Wheat

The C.C.C. has been instructed by the Department of Agriculture to buy wheat thru the county committees when they have surplus steel or wooden bins.

The price is the loan rate, for wheat grading No. 2 or better with not more than 13 per cent moisture.

Crops That May Substitute for Wheat

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has urged wheat growers who are planning their production for 1943 to divert as much wheat acreage as they can to crops more needed in the war program, and designated the following crops as being especially important:

Flaxseed, dry beans, dry peas, cover crop seed, sugar beets, SxP and Sea Island cotton, hemp, peanuts for oil, soybeans for beans, castor beans, and certain feed grain crops (except corn in the commercial corn counties) to be designated in areas where such feed crops will produce as much or more feed than wheat.

Why Hybrid Corn Stands Up

A special investigation was conducted by the Field Husbandry and Botany Departments of the Ontario Agricultural College to determine why hybrid corn stands up better than the common varieties. It was found that it takes almost twice as much pressure to break or crush the internodes of the hybrids, compared with similar portions of the varieties.

Cross sections of the internodes show, in the hybrids, almost twice the depth of hard tissue and a greatly increased number of vascular bundles. This increased depth of hard tissue not only results in increased strength of the hybrid stalk, but also makes corn borer penetration more difficult.

Landscaping Your Grounds

Comparatively few country elevator operators attempt to landscape or add to the attractiveness of their business property. However, we are convinced that an investment in attractive surroundings will help to attract customers. Beds of flowers, shrubs and a clean driveway clearly marked by white-washed stones always shows an enterprise that will win discriminating customers. He may be a lover of dirt, filth, weeds and rubbish, but if he wants to attract discriminating customers who have a love of the beautiful, then he will surround his elevator and office with clear cut evidence of his desire to please.

The elevator illustrated herewith is beautified by several beds of bright hollyhocks on each side of the roadway approaching the Crab Orchard, Nebr. elevator of the Crab Orchard Grain Co.

Wheat Policies Clogging War Effort

Stanford University, Calif., Sept. 28.—Political measures and agricultural wheat policies are clogging the war effort as well as making wheat farmers involuntary profiteers, declares Dr. Joseph S. Davis, director of the Stanford Food Research Institute, in the current issues of the Institute's Wheat Studies.

"North American wheat supplies for 1942-43 are truly colossal—more than 50 per cent larger than in the depression years of super-abundance," he says. "The 1943 carryovers may total 1,500 million bushels, which is more than the United States and Canada ever produced in any year prior to 1942."

But Dr. Davis points out that basic influences of governmental origin are operating to force wheat prices upward, with higher loan rates in the United States and a higher minimum price for limited quantities of new wheat delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board.

"Political insistence on at least parity returns to farmers, regardless of the volume produced, costs per bushel, the treasury burden, or the cost of living, is making involuntary profiteers of wheat growers," the Stanford food expert asserts.

This year's grain-storage crisis in North America is by far the gravest ever known, he reports. However, by herculean efforts on all hands, and by unusually efficient cooperation of government officials and private interests, the crisis had already been met in early September in most winter-wheat areas.

But to safeguard the mountains of wheat on or near farms required hurried construction and shifting of structures which involved abnormally heavy demands on lumber and transportation facilities that are urgently needed for war uses, Dr. Davis says in the wheat study.

"Total utilization of wheat in United States in 1942-43, including use for food, seed, feed, and conversion to alcohol, will fall short of the record level of 753 million bushels set in 1931-32, perhaps by as much as 20 million bushels. If so, with exports not greatly different from those of the past crop year, the carryover on June 30, 1943, may be roughly forecast at 850 million bushels in the United States."

In America, the needs are obvious, Dr. Davis declares. They are: first, to facilitate the fullest utilization of this abundant resource, in every possible way, at prices low compared with prices of goods that are absolutely or relatively scarce; second, to remove the stimuli to excessive production; and third, to reduce the acreage sown to wheat.

Determining % of Frosted Beans

Determining the percentage of frost-damaged soybeans in a sample is quite a chore if the beans have to be counted out, discovered William Eifert, manager of the Farmers Grain & Livestock Co.'s 18,000-bu. elevator at Rushville, Ill.

Mr. Eifert searched for a simpler method. He counted out 100 beans and weighed them. He found they weighed 16 grams. This fact he checked a number of times. After that he just weighed out 16 grams to determine the percent of damage.

"Weighing is accurate enough," he contends. "We found 16 grams of beans always contains within two beans of 100. These we can sort readily to find the number that are frost damaged. And we can cut the frost damaged beans across to be sure our determination is correct. Weighing instead of counting beans saves a lot of time and avoids tedious counting."

[Using germinating trays or a sheet of cardboard having ten rows of ten indentations in each row would enable user to fill the 100 indentations in a jiffy and determine the percentage of frosted beans by counting them.]



Driveway of Crab Orchard (Nebr.) Grain Co., is lined with hollyhocks

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 24.—Weather conditions in the northwestern flaxseed area continue fine and ideal for the completion of harvesting operations. Temperatures, however, have changed from those of Indian Summer to early winter, but there has been no precipitation except for a few snow flurries. Receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis last Monday were 366 cars. A permit embargo system covering shipment of flaxseed to Minneapolis and Duluth was put into effect at that time, which means that the movement of flaxseed to these two terminal markets will be rationed from now on. Terminal elevator space is becoming very scarce.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Philip S. Duff.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 22.—Rains during August and September came at a propitious time, putting the soil in excellent condition for fall seeding. Western areas of the wheat belt completed their seeding early, but the eastern sections delayed seeding until the Hessian fly-free date. Most areas report vigorous growth and development which should put the plants in condition to withstand a severe winter. The disappointing yields and returns from winter wheat over the northern areas of the soft winter wheat states discouraged many farmers and a small acreage is expected. The reduction may not be heavy in the hard winter wheat territory as moisture and growing conditions have been very satisfactory.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. R. Shaw, editor.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 24.—To add to the muddle and confusion, the unexpected weather developments, and early hard freeze the last of September, lowered the quality of the later planted beans that had not matured. Frost damage and immature damage beans are showing up in increasing amounts as harvesting progresses to the later planted fields. There is some dockage from weedy beans and poor combining. The northern part of the state incurred the heaviest damage from frost, and this section will need good beans for seed next spring. For the State as a whole, we would estimate 65% of the crop has been harvested. The early planted beans were of excellent quality, and yields generally were good. The later planted yields are lower due to grassy and the weedy condition. The quality of frosted beans range from 5 to 50% damage. What disposition will be made of low-grade, high-damage beans is another problem many would like to have solved.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Soybean Inspections 1941 Crop

September inspections of soybeans totaling 538 cars brought the 1941-42 total to 45,152 cars, according to inspectors' reports to the Agricultural Marketing Administration. This compares with 33,280 cars inspected in 1940-41.

Of the September inspections 60 per cent graded No. 3 or better compared with 64 per cent in these grades in August. For the entire season about 81 per cent of the soybeans inspected graded No. 3 or better. Comparable data are not available for the 1940-41 season because of a change in grade specifications. Over 97 per cent of the 1941-42 inspections classed as Yellow compared with 99 per cent for the previous season.

The inspection of soybeans in September included the equivalent of 2 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 4 cars.

Class	Grade Receipts, Sept. '42					Cars Inspected Oct. 1, '41
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Sam- to Sept.	
Yellow	33	154	91	25	175	43,995
Black	26	7	5	2	...	580
Mixed	1	7	1	3	5	468
Total cars	60	168	98	30	182	...

Total cars						
Oct. 1, 1941 to Sept. 30, 1942	3,159	12,423	21,007	5,745	2,818	45,152

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C.—The Crop Reporting Board Oct. 9 issued the following estimates as of Oct. 1:

CORN: A record-breaking corn crop of 3,132,002,000 bus. is indicated as of Oct. 1. It is 61 million bushels above the previous record crop of 3,070,604,000 bus. produced in 1920, 17 per cent larger than the 2,672,541,000 bus. produced in 1941, and 36 per cent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,307,452,000 bus. The 1942 bumper crop is the result of the highest yield per acre on record, 35.0 bus. These estimates relate to production of corn for all purposes—grain, silage, forage, hogging, and grazing.

SOYBEANS: The Oct. 1 indicated production of soybeans in the United States of 200,701,000 bus. is 11 million bushels lower than the September estimate. This crop is 83 per cent larger than the previous record crop of 106,712,000 bus. in 1941.

FLAXSEED: Prospects for the largest flaxseed crop on record were improved slightly during September with production now estimated at 42,682,000 bus. This increase of more than 35 per cent over the 1941 production of 31,485,000 bus. is due chiefly to an increase of 39 per cent in acreage for harvest this year. Compared with the 1930-39 averages, production is nearly four times as great and harvested acreage about 2½ times as great.

BUCKWHEAT: Production of 6,620,000 bus. of buckwheat is about 1 per cent more than indicated on Sept. 1. The crop is 9 per cent more than the 6,070,000 bus. produced in 1941, but about 10 per cent less than the 1930-39 average of 7,316,000 bus. The 1942 acreage for harvest is above that of 1941, but is 21 per cent below the 1930-39 average.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: The 1942 grain sorghum crop, estimated at 149,322,000 bus., is the second largest ever produced. The crop this year is only 3 per cent below the record 1941 crop of 153,968,000 bus., but 77 per cent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 84,253,000 bus. These production estimates relate to the total equivalent grain production on the entire acreage whether harvested for grain, forage, or silage.

THE ALFALFA HAY crop of nearly 36 million tons is the largest on record, partly because of a large acreage and partly because of very good yields per acre in most of the important alfalfa states. In some places an extra cutting was made this year.

BROOMCORN: The growth of late broomcorn was stopped by frosts and freezes, but damage was not serious. The Oct. 1 estimate for the United States of 35,800 tons is 800 tons less than on September 1. Yield per acre was reduced by 60 pounds in Illinois and 35 pounds in Kansas. This year's prospective production is 23 per cent below the 46,700 tons in 1941 and 13 per cent below the 10-year (1930-39) average of 41,260 tons.

YIELD			YIELD		
State	per acre	Pro- duction	State	per acre	Pro- duction
N. Y.	21.0	21,672	N. Y.	21.5	1,312
Minn.	20.5	116,030	Minn.	20.5	35,916
N. D.	17.0	36,465	S. D.	18.0	6,318
S. D.	15.0	1,260	3 States.	20.1	43,546
Nebr.	20.5	40,262			
Mont.	30.5	7,747			
Idaho	16.0	1,328			
Wyo.	16.5	2,756			
Colo.	31.0	1,776			
Utah	28.5	7,606			
Wash.	24.0	2,760			
Oreg.	20.2	242,792			

YIELD			YIELD		
State	per acre	Pro- duction	State	per acre	Pro- duction
Ill.	14.0	126	Me.	18.0	108
Mich.	11.0	88	N. Y.	19.0	2,318
Wis.	12.0	120	Pa.	20.0	2,080
Minn.	10.0	17,260	Ohio	18.5	148
Iowa	12.0	3,036	Mich.	15.0	284
Mo.	7.5	45	Wis.	15.5	264
N. D.	7.5	4,240	Minn.	13.0	325
S. D.	10.5	3,664	Md.	22.0	132
Nebr.	9.5	38	Va.	16.0	128
Kan.	8.0	1,776	W. Va.	20.0	240
Okl.	7.0	210			
Tex.	11.5	288			
Mont.	8.0	2,720			
Ariz.	22.0	352			
Calif.	18.0	3,636			

U. S. 9.6 42,682

BEANS			ALFALFA HAY		
State	per acre	Pro- duction	State	per acre	Pro- duction
N. Y.	2.15	1,049	N. Y.	2.15	1,049
Mich.	1.95	1,004	Ind.	1.95	1,004
Nebr.	2.40	1,454	Ill.	2.40	1,454
Idaho	1.70	2,202	Mich.	1.70	2,202
Wyo.	2.25	2,952	Wisc.	2.25	2,952
Mont.	2.20	3,113	Nebr.	2.20	3,113
Colo.	2.60	2,915	Iowa	2.60	2,915
N. Mex.	2.05	1,464	Nebr.	2.05	1,464
Wash.	2.30	1,467	Kan.	2.30	1,467
Calif.	1.80	1,228	Mont.	1.80	1,228
	2.40	1,872	Idaho	2.40	1,872
	2.10	1,359	Colo.	2.10	1,359
	2.30	1,030	Utah	2.30	1,030
	4.20	3,440	Calif.	4.20	3,440

U. S. 2.31 35,853

*Includes beans for seed

*Bags of 100 pounds.

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	1930-1939	1942	1930-1939	1942
N. Y.	21.6	27.4	5,706	6,642
Pa.	19.7	19.0	19,432	16,397
Ohio	20.1	21.0	40,876	48,978
Ind.	17.6	12.5	30,490	34,665
Ill.	18.0	13.6	37,451	35,520
Mich.	20.7	23.0	16,945	16,594
Wis.	16.4	21.8	1,792	1,362
Minn.	13.3	21.2	22,711	20,506
Iowa	17.4	22.9	7,408	2,943
Mo.	14.4	13.0	27,079	18,036
N. Dak.	8.0	20.5	63,739	146,198
S. Dak.	7.7	17.3	21,047	35,130
Nebr.	13.1	23.7	43,179	36,194
Kans.	11.8	18.5	131,581	173,332
Md.	19.2	20.0	8,242	7,245
Va.	14.4	16.0	8,643	7,665
W. Va.	15.0	15.5	2,154	1,628
N. C.	10.9	15.5	4,807	7,110
Ky.	14.0	14.0	5,520	7,125
Tenn.	11.3	14.5	4,403	5,415
Okl.	11.6	16.0	47,682	48,610
Tex.	9.6	16.0	31,360	27,186
Mont.	10.4	22.3	35,273	68,239
Idaho	22.7	26.7	23,842	27,822
Wyo.	10.7	21.1	2,634	4,648
Colo.	12.0	20.4	12,450	25,036
Utah	19.6	23.1	5,076	7,027
Wash.	20.6	30.3	44,383	61,142
Oreg.	19.8	27.4	18,743	23,442
Calif.	18.2	19.0	12,605	11,656
U. S.	13.3	19.5	747,507	945,937

U. S. 13.3 19.5 747,507 945,937 984,046

CORN, ALL			OATS			BARLEY		
State	Yield	Pro- duction	State	Yield	Pro- duction	State	Yield	Pro- duction
N. Y.	40.0	28,120	Pa.	44.5	58,206	Pa.	44.5	58,206
Pa.	44.5	58,206	Ohio	54.5	182,575	Ohio	54.5	182,575
Ohio	54.5	182,575	Ind.	54.0	220,914	Ind.	54.0	220,914
Ind.	54.0	220,914	Ill.	53.0	425,431	Ill.	53.0	425,431
Ill.	53.0	425,431	Mich.	42.0	66,192	Mich.	42.0	66,192
Mich.	42.0	66,192	Wis.	41.0	98,728	Wis.	41.0	98,728
Wis.	41.0	98,728	Minn.	42.0	203,742	Minn.	42.0	203,742
Minn.	42.0	203,742	Iowa	59.0	576,368	Iowa	59.0	576,368
Iowa	59.0	576,368	Mo.	35.0	146,185	Mo.	35.0	146,185
Mo.	35.0	146,185	N. D.	24.5	26,558	N. D.	24.5	26,558
N. D.	24.5	26,558	S. D.	34.0	100,706	S. D.	34.0	100,706
S. D.	34.0	100,706	Nebr.	34.5	242,934	Nebr.	34.5	242,934
Nebr.	34.5	242,934	Kans.	31.0	84,847	Kans.	31.0	84,847
Kans.	31.0	84,847	Md.	38.0	17,290	Md.	38.0	17,290
Md.	38.0	17,290	Va.	27.5	36,575	Va.	27.5	36,575
Va.	27.5	36,575	N. C.	20.0	45,460	N. C.	20.0	45,460
N. C.	20.0	45,460	S. C.	14.5	23,244	S. C.	14.5	23,244
S. C.	14.5	23,244	Ga.	10.5	39,060	Ga.	10.5	39,060
Ga.	10.5	39,060	Ky.	30.0	82,200	Ky.	30.0	82,200
Ky.	30.0	82,200	Tenn.	26.5	74,518	Tenn.	26.5	74,518
Tenn.	26.5	74,518	Ala.	14.0	44,422	Ala.	14.0	44,422
Ala.	14.0	44,422	Miss.	15.5	47,751	Miss.	15.5	47,751
Miss.	15.5	47,751	Ark.	17.0	35,785	Ark.	17.0	35,785
Ark.	17.0	35,785	La.	17.0	23,715	La.	17.0	23,715
La.	17.0	23,715	Okl.	19.0	36,594	Okl.	19.0	36,594
Okl.	19.0	36,594	Tex.	15.5	83,979	Tex.	15.5	83,979
Tex.	15.5	83,979	Mont.	20.0	4,120	Mont.	20.0	4,120
Mont.	20.0	4,120	Idaho	45.0	2,520	Idaho	45.0	2,520
Idaho	45.0	2,520	Wyo.	15.0	2,055	Wyo.	15.0	2,055
Wyo.	15.0	2,055	Colo.	19.0	19,342	Colo.	19.0	19,342
Colo.	19.0	19,342	Wash.	42.0	1,554	Wash.	42.0	1,554
Wash.	42.0	1,554	Oreg.	32.5	1,755	Oreg.	32.5	1,755
Oreg.	32.5	1,755	Calif.	32.0	2,272	Calif.	32.0	2,272
Calif.	32.0	2,272	U. S.	35.0	3,132,002	U. S.	35.0	3,132,002

U. S. 35.0 3,132,002 36.0 1,369,540 25.4 426,188

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS			Stocks on farms		
State	Indicated	Pro- duction	State	Oct. 1, 1942	Quantity (old crop)
N. Y.	25,950	4.5	N. Y.	189,151	3.0
Pa.	30,135	6.0	Pa.	11,550	3.0
Ohio	71,778	1.5	Ill.	200,701	...
Ill.	3,264	2.0			
Mich.	3,792	4.0			
Nebr.	36,306	3.5			
Iowa	7,830	5.5			
Missouri	3,700	2.0			
North Carolina	3,060	2.0			
Mississippi	3,336	2.0			
Arkansas	3,336	2.0			

10 principal States 189,151 3.0 3,059

Other States 11,550 3.0 3,059

U. S. 200,701 3.0 3,059

Mules in the United States were valued Jan. 1, 1942, at \$107 per head, all ages included; horses at only \$65 per head. The average farm value for the 10 years, 1931 to 1940 inclusive, was \$98 per head on mules, \$76 per head on horses. This price difference favoring mules, plus the fact that mules are more readily sold as foals, yearlings or 2-year-olds than horses, makes it wise to raise mules rather than work horses, wherever a good jack is available.

Plywood Bins for C.C.C.'s Old Wheat

The pressing need for storage space for new crop corn and soybeans is leading the Commodity Credit Corp. to distribute farm type storage bins to stations in the Corn Belt to relieve elevators from the storage burden of such old C.C.C. wheat as they may be holding.

Wheat being put into these farm type storage bins is old crop wheat. It has been held in elevators for the C.C.C. for a year or more, and is generally believed to be in satisfactory condition for holding in the new bins.

It is probable that another factor directs use of the bins for wheat rather than for new soybeans. The soybeans will have to be processed. Elevators have facilities for bulk loading and shipping of new soybeans, as well as for turning them to keep them in condition. Wheat, on the other hand, is being sold for feed. Farmers and feeders who buy feed wheat from the Commodity Credit Corp. are directed to take this wheat from designated farm type bins, which saves C.C.C. final scooping expense.

War forced steel shortages have compelled C.C.C. to employ various types of wood construction for its farm type grain storage structures. Most of the new types are supposed to have been tested for stress, and serviceability by government financed bin testing stations, such as are found at Jamestown, N. D., and Hutchinson, Kan. At these stations, government engineers check as many storage and construction factors associated with the bins as they can conceive.

Some of the wood bins are made of tongue and groove lumber, banded together with hoops, similar to a barrel. Some have been attempted which were made of manufactured pressed wood under various trade names. Some have been of rectangular design, convertible to farm purposes other than grain storage, but most have followed the round design with conical roof employed in construction of steel bins.

The plywood bins being erected at numerous wheat shipping stations are a good example of the type of wood construction employed. Twelve plywood bins are being erected by the Logan County A.A.A. com'ite at Latham, Ill. Each is of the 2,250 bu. size, 20 ft. in diameter, 10 ft. high, covered with a coned roof of plywood over a frame of 2x4s.

Foundation for each bin is 50 concrete blocks spaced in pre-arranged order on a circle of level ground 20 ft. in diameter. Resting on these is a foundation frame made of 2x4s nailed together to make 4x4s. A circular, pre-cut, tongue and groove floor of 1 inch pine lumber is laid over this frame. The edge of the floor is built up with two thicknesses of pre-cut 1

inch lumber, glued and nailed together to build a rim.

The same kind of 2 inch thick rim is built to anchor the rafters for the roof, which rise to create a cone about 3 ft. high. When the framework for the roof is completed, the plywood side sections are glued and nailed to the rim of the floor. This done, the roof section is raised inside and the plywood sides are glued and nailed to its supporting rim. Next step is to tie the three sections of plywood sides in the bin together. This is done with strips of plywood glued over the joints between the sections, and further secured with $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ ths inch stove bolts, spaced 2 inches on centers.

Plywood roof sections are nailed to the roof rafters. Pre-cut frames are set in the man-holes in the roof and in the sides, and plywood covers are made for these holes, to be held in place by ordinary door hooks. Inside the man-hole in the side is a frame of baffle-boards to prevent pressure of grain stored against the man-hole cover.

The plywood roof and side sections are 3 plies thick and covered with tar paper cemented to the outside surfaces. When a bin is completely assembled, the joints between sections are covered with tar-paper to make a water-tight job. Ordinarily six men erect one bin in one day.

It is understood that Commodity Credit Corp. representatives are selling such bins to farmers where they find a farm demand, as well as using them to store grain defaulted to the C.C.C. on farm commodity loans.

Elevators loading grain into trucks for transfer to these farm type bins are reported to be allowed the $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu. loading out charge that their storage agreements call for when the grain is loaded into cars. At Latham the county com'ite provided the truck.

Considering that our farmers have reduced acreage strictly in accordance with the request of the Government, and considering that the odds are high that future crops will yield far less than the present one, we venture to suggest most courteously that it would be a simple act of justice and decency to our prairie farmers for the Dominion Government to purchase not only 280 million bushels, but all the wheat from the present crop as soon as farmers can haul it to market. The Government then could arrange for a further reduction of wheat acreage, say perhaps to 19 million acres, for this coming spring, the average yield from which acreage in the immediate future years would certainly not further increase the Canadian wheat surplus but would most probably decrease it.—Searle Grain Co.

Books Received

FARMERS ELEVATOR ASS'N of Minnesota, a brochure of 31 pages, sketches the development of farmers elevators in the United States and clearly explains the work of the Minnesota Ass'n in a well written text. By A. F. Nelson, sec'y, Minneapolis, Minn.

FEED TRADE MANUAL, now in its third edition, covers more subjects than previous publications, containing comprehensive data ranging from how much a chicken eats to how to plan a feed mill. The feed miller will find up-to-date information on nutritional advances, scientific findings, changes in official definitions, vitamin requirements, vitamin content of feed-stuffs, feed trade rules, formulas and feed control regulations. Paper, 230 pages, indexed. By the National Miller Publications, Inc., Chicago, price, \$2.

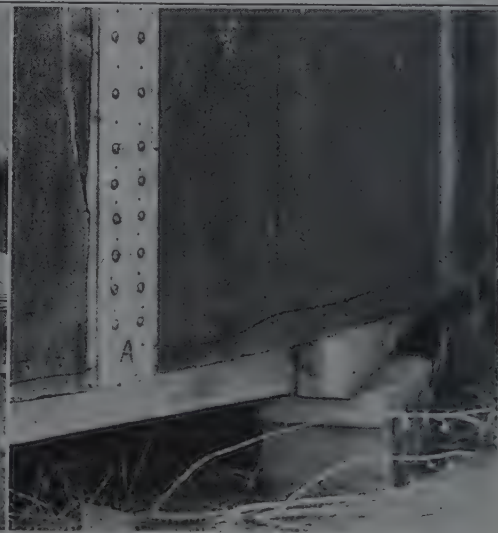
"A GUIDE TO BETTER BEARING LUBRICATION," distributed by SKF Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, manufacturers of ball and roller bearings, fills a vital need in all industries. Thirty-two pages are filled with designs, formulae, and graphs which explain the highly technical text. Subjects treated include the functions of lubrication, oil lubrication, recommended viscosities, oil supply systems, oil bath, circulating systems, spray or mist lubrication, wick feed, oil with compressed air, grease lubrication, how grease lubricates, ABEC grease standard, operating conditions, greasing intervals, grease supply systems, housing with grease fittings, housings without grease fittings, grease chamber lubrication, comparative advantages of oil and grease, high-temperature applications, minimum friction applications, protection against moisture, protection of idle machinery, cleaning.

COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL DOG FOODS.—An amendment to the Minnesota Feed Law in 1941 made it mandatory to register and control the labeling of all canned and dry dog foods, since they were then included within the term "concentrated commercial feedingstuffs". In the eight months of 1941 following the close of the legislative session, 200 samples of dog foods were procured and subjected to chemical, microscopic, and other examinations. The results of the tests are given and they include quantitative determinations of moisture, protein, fat, crude fiber, ash, salt (NaCl), calcium (Ca), and phosphorus (P); also calculations of nutritive ratio, nitrogen-free extract, and the calcium-phosphorus ratio. Paper, 33 pages, State of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minn.

Washington, D. C.—Agricultural Marketing Administration purchases of agricultural commodities in 18 months under lend-lease have totaled \$1,750,000,000, nearly two-thirds of which have been delivered for shipment to British, Russian and other Allied destinations.



Laying floor of Plywood Grain Bin, Latham, Ill.



Sidewall and Foundation

DeForest Advertises with Radio News Broadcast

"Next you will hear your friend, D. D. DeForest, of DeForest Feed & Seed, manufacturers of DeForest Pride livestock and poultry feeds, with 10 minutes of timely topics, news and markets for farmers and feeders." The speaker at the microphone is the announcer for WGIL, the Galesburg, Ill., radio station, introducing the 12:05 p. m. broadcast by the head of DeForest Feed & Seed, of Galesburg. The DeForest program catches the farmers at their dinner tables five days each week, Monday thru Friday.

Mr. DeForest says he used to write his 10-minute talks giving current farm news, bits of farm and feeder advice, going to no end of trouble to weave in his sales remarks about DeForest Pride feeds. Then, one day, radio time caught him with only his rough notes and the data from which he intended to prepare his talk. So he talked from his notes. The radio station's announcer said: "That's better." Thereafter Mr. DeForest never wrote his remarks in advance.

The DeForest program is about 70% national and local farm news and information, and about 30% sales talk on DeForest Pride feeds and associated products. He repeatedly told farmers of the U.S.D.A.'s request that farmers raise more hogs, and more chickens, and more cattle that both America and her allies might be well fed. He gave statistics on livestock production. He told farmers of the shortage of storage space for grains, and urged them to build or buy bins. He reviewed farm achievements, and referred frequently to outstanding college authorities in sound advice on feeding practices.

Unselfishly, Mr. DeForest frequently works into his talks some comments about other Galesburg business men, the Hanson Lumber Co., for example, makers of Victory Grain Bins. "If you need a grain bin, buy a Victory bin." Tracy & Co. furnish him with livestock quotations, and he credits them as the source.

Market quotations for both grain and livestock are held to the last. Thus no farmer turns off his radio until the program is over and he has learned something about good feeding practices, and DeForest Pride feeds while he waited for the markets.

Mr. DeForest has used WGIL radio time continuously for the last four years.

"Does radio advertising pay for a feed business which is largely local in character?" he is sometimes asked.

"Of course it pays," he replies, "else I would

not have used it for so long. In 1941 our sales of feed and seed together climbed to over \$448,000. In the first six months of this year we sold more than 640 tons of DeForest Pride mixed feeds out of this plant, in addition to large sales of ground wheat, corn, oats, feed concentrates, etc., and a good business in custom grinding and mixing. Most of our customers are directly tributary to Galesburg, but we sell to some large feeders more than 20 miles away.

"We depend upon radio. We employ no house to house contacts. We give no delivery service. We don't own a truck. Farmers come to our doors for what they need."

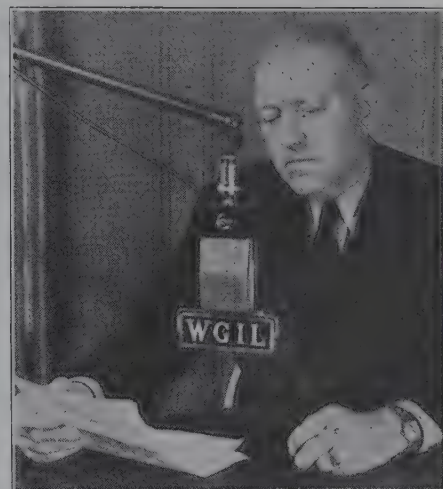
The DeForest warehouse and feed plant is half a block long and two and three stories high. Its machinery includes a 60 h.p. Sprout-Waldron double runner attrition mill, a 1½ ton Sprout-Waldron horizontal, and a 1½ ton Blue Streak vertical feed mixer, a Big Chief corn cutter, a Nickel corn crusher, and several machines for cleaning both grain and seeds. With this equipment he manufactures 17 different kinds of DeForest Pride feeds for all classes of livestock, using Hubbard Sunshine concentrates to balance local grains.

The 640 tons of DeForest mixed feeds sold in the first six months of this year constitute a sharp step up from production last year and reflect the new interest of farmers in feeding since the combination of government and civilian demand has made feeding profitable. Comparative 1941 sales totaled 380 tons.

DeForest has four grain elevators, with aggregate capacity for 50,000 bus. These are located at Galesburg, Knoxville, Abingdon and St. Augustine. Their primary purpose is to collect grains for the DeForest feed business. All four elevators ship few more than 100 cars of grain annually. Mr. DeForest's big business is feeds and seeds.

Mr. DeForest has grown into the feed business via the farm and grain elevator route. He was born on a farm near Galesburg 50 years ago. His uncle, L. B. DeForest, operated an elevator at Oneida for 55 years. His father, Frank B. DeForest, was in the grain business at Henderson for a quarter of a century. At 18 Mr. DeForest operated a 160 acre Kansas farm, but he soon left that to become manager of a Kansas elevator, then returned to Illinois to enter the grain business in the Galesburg territory. For the last 14 years he has been in the grain and feed business at Galesburg.

DeForest Feed & Seed is a family project.



D. D. De Forest, Galesburg, Ill.,
Broadcasting Over WGIL

Full partner in the business is Mr. DeForest's wife, Mrs. Ruth DeForest. She attends the accounting which has become so important a part of every business, and sees that all bills are paid and discounts taken.

Assisting in the office is 24 year old LaVerne DeForest, their son, and, during vacations, Jane DeForest, their daughter. From four to six additional employees carry on the work in the warehouse and in the plant.

DeForest is a believer in advertising. He uses direct-by-mail pieces and some local newspaper space. But he depends principally upon WGIL, which has a broadcasting radius of about 50 miles. His use of 10 minutes a day for five days each week costs him approximately \$150 per month, less than half of which he is able to pass back to others whose products he sells. This seems a reasonably heavy advertising cost for a relatively local business, but DeForest is satisfied. "You've got to advertise," he says, "if you are going to do a successful business. Don't let anyone ever tell you different."

Pick Ergot in Rye Screenings

Neighbors of the country elevator operator in the Northwest are finding it profitable to pick the ergot out of rye screenings for sale to manufacturers of drugs.

The 300,000 or more pounds required normally in the United States formerly came from abroad. During 1939 in the Northwest 100,000 pounds of ergot was saved, earning \$100,000 or more for the industrious. The yield from 1,500 bus. of infected rye may be \$50 to \$100 worth.

Mrs. Victor Hansen at Alice, N. D., found pay dirt in rye screenings from the local elevator. In a month after harvest, using spare time only, Mrs. Hansen and her mother picked 14 pounds of ergot out of screenings and sold it for almost \$20.

Ergot is poisonous and excessive amounts make grain unsuitable as food or feed. Under the official grain standards it is provided that "Ergoty rye shall be rye which contains ergot in excess of 0.3 per cent."

The alkaloids obtained from ergot are useful in medical practice in obstetrical cases and to stop bleeding from wounds.

On the growing grain the ergot bodies replace the rye kernels, and may grow to 1½ ins. length, sometimes 10 to 12 ergot bodies to a head. Spores from overwintered ergot on the ground are carried by the wind to inoculate rye in the blooming stage when the weather conditions are just right.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Flax Institute of the United States has scheduled its annual convention for Dec. 5, at the Nicollet Hotel.



DeForest Feed & Seed Co., Galesburg, Ill.

Monument Commemorates Introduction of Turkey Wheat Into Kansas

The Wheat Memorial recently dedicated at Newton, Kan., to the pioneers who introduced the valuable hard red Turkey wheat into Kansas is a fitting recognition of their will to bear the hardships of venturing into an unknown land.

The memorial has four panels, one representing the Russian Crimea, another the voyage of the Mennonites to America.

Turkey red wheat is known by many names, among them Alberta Red, Crimean, Defiance, Egyptian, Hundred and One, Lost Freight, Malcome, Malakoff, Minnesota Red Cross, Minnesota Reliable, Red Russian, Tauranian and Worlds Champion.

This hard winter originated in Russia north and east of the Black Sea and north of the Caucasus mountains. The area includes the governments of Taurida, Ekaterino-slav, Khar-kof and Stavropol. This original home is strikingly similar to a large portion of our great plains area extending from South Dakota to Texas.

The Russian Mennonite immigrants in 1770 went from Prussia to Southern Russia to take advantage of land grants by the Empress Catherine. One hundred years later they emigrated to the great plains of USA, most of them settling in Kansas.

The first settlements in Kansas were made in 1873 near Newton, Halstead and Moundridge. Each family brought over a bushel or more of Crimean wheat for seed. Leaders instrumental in introducing the Turkey wheat were Bernard Warkentin, a miller at Newton and Halstead,

and C. B. Schmidt, immigration agent of the Santa Fe Railroad.

The Mennonites were thoroly experienced in growing the variety of wheat they brought with them.

It took 25 years after introduction for the trade generally to recognize the superiority of Turkey wheat. The millers, accustomed to soft wheat, had been paying a lower price for the superior Turkey. Now the Kansas millers will use no other than Turkey.

Washington News

The loan offer to producers of soybeans has been increased to \$1.67 per bushel for delivery on or after June 30.

Carbon Tetrachloride may be delivered between Oct. 10 and Dec. 31 under an amendment to G.P. Order M-41 up to 100 per cent of a person's monthly consumption during the base period.

Three shifts of 1,300 persons were employed in a large room at Washington on the clerical work alone of handling the Production Requirements Plan of the W.P.B. for 30,000 farms for the coming 4th quarter of 1942.

Responsibility for all transportation priorities, domestic as well as import, have been consolidated in a new Division of Stockpiling and Transportation, by A. I. Henderson, Deputy Director General for Industry Operations.

Five bills were introduced Oct. 19 by Senators LaFollette and Thomas to mobilize farm man power. An agricultural wage board would determine wages in industrialized farming. Farm workers would be placed under the social security tax.

An order establishing a system of control over inventories of finished consumers' goods of wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers throughout the country will be issued in the near future, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, announced.

After Nov. 15, anyone who leases a commercial motor vehicle from another person "for a period of seven or more consecutive days" (a 'lessee') must obtain a Certificate of War Necessity to operate the leased vehicle, the Office of Defense Transportation announced Oct. 16.

Fifteen senators have petitioned the selective service director to freeze workers on livestock and dairy farms for the next three months. Later Mr. Byrnes, stabilization director, asked Sec'y of Agriculture Wickard to set up machinery immediately to regulate farm wages.

PD-200 supersedes PD-1A applications for certain purposes as: Authority to begin construction pursuant to the provisions of the stop-construction order, L-41. Priority assistance for any project involving new construction, reconstruction, remodeling or conversion. Priority assistance for equipment when construction is involved.

The need for reports would be investigated by the director of the budget, under a bill sponsored by the Senate committee on small business. A feeling is gaining ground that the reports requested by government agencies are too voluminous and burdensome. Oct. 21 the O.P.A. announced a simplification of the reporting forms in financial statements by 25,000 companies.

Port Huron, Mich.—The pea bean processing plant of the Michigan Elevator Exchange here has been equipped with machinery to pack one, three and five pound packages of dry beans. Since war has cut off supplies of tin and rubber and prevented canners from utilizing from 35% to 50% of the Michigan crop as has been their custom, the Exchange has been seeking to develop the dry bean market, so it will have a trade to fall back upon when the government no longer takes 50% to 75% of the crop for the army, navy, and lend-lease.

SCALE TICKETS FOR GRAIN BUYERS

Scale and Credit Tickets—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13 inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Weight, 1½ lbs.

Crop Delivery Record (Duplicating) — This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including the date, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop at one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manila, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Size, 3¼x10½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, \$1.25 each, plus postage. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69 Spiral.

Improved Grain Tickets—Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price, \$1.35, plus postage.

Triplicating is the same as 19GT Duplicating. In addition, sheets of strong white tissue are bound in between the original tickets and the duplicates so as to facilitate making three copies with one writing. Five sheets of dual-faced No. 1 carbon, 375 leaves. Weight, 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.75, plus postage.

Scale Ticket Copying Book — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9¼x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2½ lbs. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, as altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book—This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the haulers of 34 loads in duplicate. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago



Wheat Monument at Newton, Kans.

Supply Trade

Omaha, Neb.—Tom H. Ashton is the new general manager of the local factory of Bemis Bro. Bag Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—New advertising manager for Sargent & Co. is Bert Stolpe, formerly with the Des Moines Register-Tribune.

Chicago, Ill.—James M. Maguire for many years identified with the grain trade of Illinois, and later as a grain elevator broker died recently.

Kansas City, Mo.—John Heimovics, for many years manager of the local office and warehouse of the Great Western Mfg. Co., has joined the engineering staff of the Rodney Milling Co.

Steinlite Moisture Testers were recently purchased by the following Minnesota companies: Climax Grain Co., Climax; Hallock Coop. Elev. Co., Hallock; Kennedy Farmers Elev. Co., Kennedy; Occident Elevator Co., Minneapolis; Wells Farmers Elev. Co., Wells.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Theodore E. Schnitzler, widely known grain elevator engineer, died suddenly of a heart attack in Chicago, Oct. 7. Mr. Schnitzler at one time with the James Stewart Corp., later with A. F. Eiseler, and in business on his own account, gained a wide experience in the design of grain elevators in the U. S. and Canada.

Erie, Pa.—The Eriez Mfg. Co. has issued a neat folder briefly describing the Alnico Permanent Magnetic Separator, which needs no wiring and nothing can get out of order. These magnets, developed by the G. E. Co., do not deteriorate. The separator is made for both wood spouts and hammer mill feed tables. It is made in any size required and guaranteed for 10 years.

Steinlite Moisture Testers have recently been purchased by the following Illinois companies: Forrest H. Koehn, Camargo; Charleston Elevator Co., Charleston; Evans Elvtr. Co., Chesterville; Federal North Iowa Grain Co., Fairmont; De Forest Feed & Seed Co., Galesburg; Minier Coop. Grain Co., Minier; Hiram Walker & Sons, Peoria, and Potter Grain Co., Washburn.

Washington, D. C.—Guy T. Helvering, commissioner of internal revenue, said in a formal statement recently that advertising expenditures of businesses would continue to be deductible from income tax returns as long as they are "ordinary and necessary and bear a reasonable relation to the business activities in which the enterprise is engaged."

Philadelphia, Pa.—At a time when a great many people are asking questions about dependable pyrometers for war-industry use, Leeds & Northrup have just reissued, in strictly up-to-date form, their catalog on Micromax Thermocouple Pyrometers. In 56 well-illustrated pages this book tries to cut correspondence and to give war-time pyrometer users first hand the information they want about available instruments, indicators, recorders and controllers, and about the thermocouples and accessories which are used with them.

Washington, D. C.—The primary objective of the Smaller War Plants Corporation in making loans to small manufacturers from its \$150,000,000 fund will be to hasten winning the war, it was made clear Sept. 30 by the Board of Directors in a statement in respect to the Corporation's loan policy. If a small manufacturer can show that the money he wants to borrow will help kill a Jap or a German, or in other ways shorten the war, there is a good chance that the loan will be granted. The Corporation is not going to ask for gilt-edge security.

DP Elevator Buckets were recently installed by: F. C. Phillips, Auburn, Pa.; Farmers Cooperative Co., Lucerne, Ind.; Kansas Flour Mills Co., N. Kansas City, Mo.; Cox Grain Co., Carmen, Okla.; Feuquay Grain Co., Enid, Okla.; Auburn Farmers Elevator Assn., Auburn, N. D.; Seguin Mfg. Co., Seguin, Tex.; Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Clinton, Ia.; Central Conn. Coop. Farmers Assn., E. Hartford, Conn.; Farmers Syndicate, Inc., Cortland, N. Y.; Dorchester Coop. Elevator Assn., Dorchester, Ill.; Sperry Flour Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Wolaver Livestock Service Co., Springfield, Ill.; Theo. Bomhoff, Okarche, Okla.; Cone Grain Co., Amherst, Tex.; Supreme Rice Mill, Crowley, La.; Las Vegas Roller Mill, Las Vegas, N. M.; Verity Mills, Buffalo, N. Y. and Gurney's Inc., Yankton, S. D.

Manufacturers working under the Production Requirements Plan who have urgent need of material over and above the amounts authorized for fourth-quarter use may apply for additional quantities on Form PD-25F, but are warned that only applications covering material necessary to the war effort or for essential civilian uses can be considered, according to instructions announced Oct. 20 by the War Production Board. The instructions for filling out the application forms for supplemental authorizations direct that a separate PD-25F be filed for each class of product covered by the authorization on PD-25A. Applicants must submit a covering letter explaining in detail the purpose for which additional material is being requested, indicating whether it is for use or receipt, as indicated on the PD-25A authorization, and whether an appeal is being made for permission to divert quantities already authorized for use in one product to the production of another.

A proposed simplified practice recommendation for wire rope has just been submitted to producers, distributors, users, and others interested for approval or comment, according to an announcement by the Division of Simplified Practice, National Bureau of Standards. This recommendation, which includes sizes, constructions, grades and breaking strengths of the vast majority of tonnage of wire rope, is based on an exhaustive analytical review of existing published standards of the industry. The recommendation is designed to conserve strategic materials and available production capacity for the war program and at the same time adequately care for important consumer requirements. Distributors and users of wire rope that are desirous of aiding the war program by conforming with this important conservation measure are invited to write to the Division of Simplified Practice, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., for mimeographed copies of the proposed Simplified Practice Recommendation.

Great Western Mfg. Co. Sold

Leavenworth, Kan.—P. L. Wilson, 44-year-old retired Marine, and principal owner of Great Western Mfg. Co., disposed of the plant and properties of the company at voluntary auction handled by Michael Tauber & Co., Oct. 14-15, so that he can return to duty as a captain in the Marines.

J. E. Baker, sec'y of the Great Western Mfg. Co., and E. C. Schroeder, milling engineer for the company, formed a partnership earlier to buy at private sale one of the principal buildings of the Great Western Mfg. Co. This was the sifting and screening machine and wood working shop, where sifting and screening machines for 40 large industries are manufactured. This part of the business will be continued by the partners under the name of Great Western Mill Supply Co., and a mill supply division has been added to the business to continue service to the milling and grain trades.

The patents and patterns covering milling machinery, transmission machinery, the head drive, the truck lift, and various other machines for the grain and milling trades, which were manufactured by the Great Western Mfg. Co., were also sold earlier at private sale to General Mills, and these will be moved to General Mills machine plant in Minneapolis, where their manufacture will be continued. This activity will be carried on by General Mills, good-will having been included with the patents and patterns.

All other real estate, including the machine shop and the foundry, which has been busy for some time on defense contracts, were sold to Kramer Machine & Tool Co., Hudson, Mich. Operations have been down for a few weeks while arrangements for the final disposition were being made, but Kramer Machine & Tool Co. expects to have the plant in full production on war orders within a week or 10 days.

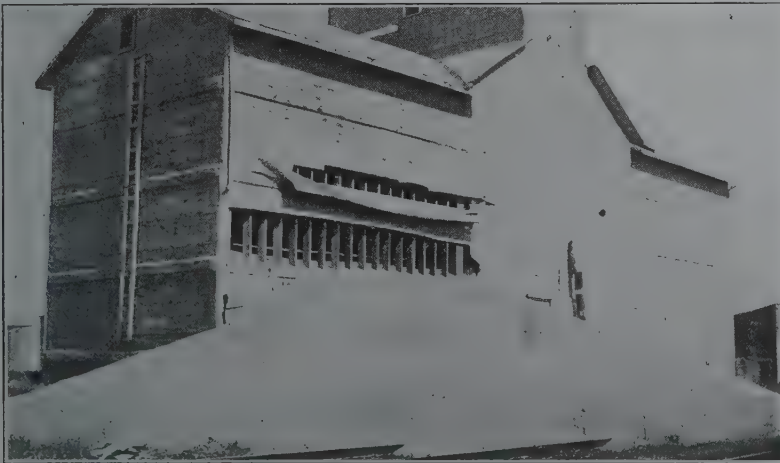
Burden of Wheat Bursts Kansas Elevator

The bumper 1942 crop of wheat in Kansas placed unusual strain upon all Kansas elevators that tried to cope with the storage problem it created. Many of them groaned under the strain. One, at Kiowa, Kan., burst.

J. E. Dainton, manager of the Bowersock Mills & Power Co. at that point, writes: "It was our elevator that broke out. The break was on the track side of the elevator. About 5,000 bus. of wheat spilled out over two parallel railroad tracks.

"We repaired the elevator bins; then scooped up the wheat and put back in the elevator. It wasn't so exciting. It was just a lot of work in addition to our regular duties. We can't say we enjoyed it."

Photo reproduced herewith shows the nature of the break in the studded bin structure.



5,000 bus. of wheat spilled out of burst bin in Kiowa, Kan., elevator.

High and Low Damage Beans Cause Loss When Mixed

"High and low damage soybeans cannot be mixed without showing a loss to the country shipper this year," says Lawrence Farlow, secy of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois. "The range of discounts provided in the soybean processors contract with the Commodity Credit Corp., and in the country shippers purchase contract, makes it mandatory upon the country shipper to keep beans under 8% damage separate from beans over 8% damage if he is to avoid loss.

"The support prices for soybeans set up by C.C.C. provide for a 1c per bu. discount for each 1% of damage in excess of 3% but not in excess of 5%, plus 2c per bu. discount for each 1% of damage in excess of 5% up to and including 8%, which was the limit of damage allowed in the original contracts. The contracts made no provision for purchase of soybeans of a grade lower than No. 4.

"But when C.C.C. issued a supplementary discount sheet to purchase soybeans damaged by frost the new schedule called for 1/2c discount for each 1% of frost damaged beans in excess of 8%. If you will work your pencil a little on the effects of these discount schedules you will soon find that mixing beans of more than 8% damage with beans of less than 8% damage means a loss to the country shipper, no matter what proportions are used in the mix. A 50-50 mix means a loss of about \$40 per carload. Mixes of other proportions mean a corresponding loss, because the country shipper must settle with each individual farmer on the basis established by the support prices.

"The only course of safety for the country shipper is to keep beans of less than 8% damage separate from beans of more than 8% damage, and ship these qualities separately."

Of course, there is the practical end. If an elevator has a sufficient number of bins available, and gets shipping permits readily, it may be able to keep separate these two qualities of soybeans. If it is like the elevator of Leffers & McCully, at Minonk, Ill., it may have trouble. Jack Leffers says: "When your elevator has but two legs and you are trying to take in old corn, new corn, and new soybeans from 30 customers or more at a time, it is pretty hard to keep soybean quality separate. The farmer is impatient. He won't wait."

Chicago, Ill.—A general meeting of wheat growers, cooperative marketing institutions, elevator operators, grain exchange members, millers, bakers, flour distributors and others concerned with production and use of wheat is expected to be called under government auspices at an early date.

In a Pretty Pickle

Oregon pickle packers' prospects of getting pickle pickers to pick pickles for pickle packers to pack are poor. Pickle pickers let pickles go to pot to partake of pleasanter pickin's in war production, leaving pickle packers without pickles to pack and in a puzzling pretty pickle. —F.K.H.

Can You Count?

Superior, Wis.—If you want to know how many kernels of hard red spring wheat there are in a boatload, J. H. Levens, chief grain inspector for the Wisconsin Grain and Warehouse commission, has it all figured out. A bushel contains 1,200,000 kernels, which was an easy matter to find out after learning the number of kernels in a milligram and the number of milligrams in a bushel. An average boatload contains 400,000 bushels or about 480,000,000,000 kernels of hard red spring wheat.—H.C.B.

If YOU doubt the accuracy of Levens' calculation just get a boatload and carefully count the kernels.—Ed.

Manufacture of Scales Restricted

Ernest Kanzler, director general for operations, on Oct. 10 issued the following order, published Oct. 13.

No person engaged in the manufacture of scales shall increase his inventory of any type of new scales in Class Four if that inventory following such increase will exceed one-twelfth of the total number of such scales billed by him to customers during the calendar year of 1941.

Restrictions on transfer. (1) No person shall sell, lease or lend any new Class Two, Class Three or Class Four scales (other than dietetic scales graduated in the metric system) except to fill orders rated A-9 or higher.

Commencing Oct. 1, 1942, no person shall fabricate during any calendar quarter a quantity of parts for repair and maintenance of scales which contains, when finished, a total weight of metals greater than three-eighths of the total weight of metals in the parts (exclusive of those for scales for household use) used or sold by him for repair and maintenance of scales during the calendar year of 1941.

After a period of sixty days following the issuance of this order, no manufacturer shall assemble scales equipped with poises, weight-beams, pans, scoops or commodity receivers of copper or copper base alloys. This restriction does not apply to type bars, equal-arm balances with suspended pans, or racks, pinions and rollers for registering poises.

After a period of sixty days following the issuance of this order, no manufacturer may fabricate weights of copper or copper base alloys if such weights are of denominations of 20 grams (metric) or 1/2 ounce (avoirdupois) and over. This restriction does not apply to weights of classes A, B, M, S, and S2 as defined and recognized by the National Bureau of Standards.

"Class One scales" means commercial scales for use in retail trade, baby weighing scales for domestic use, and scales for household use including bathroom scales and kitchen scales.

"Class Two scales" means baby weighing scales for clinical use, person weighing scales for clinical use, and dietetic scales graduated in the metric system.

"Class Three scales" means mailing and parcel post scales.

"Class Four scales" means all scales other than those in Class One, Class Two or Class Three.

Appeals. Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance therewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship upon him, may appeal to the WPB setting forth the pertinent facts and the reasons such person considers that he is entitled to relief. The Director General for Operations may thereupon take such action as he deems appropriate.

O.P.A. Sets Price on Cribbing

Four kinds of corn cribbing on Oct. 23 were brought under the O.P.A. maximum price regulation covering wholesale and retail prices for fall and winter seasonal commodities.

The action taken thru Amendment No. 4 to Regulation No. 210, covers roll corn cribbing, slat corn cribbing, combination wood and wire corn cribbing and portable corn cribs.

In general, under Regulation 210, a seller determines his ceilings by finding his average cost of the article being priced and his current cost and adding to the lower of these costs the initial markup he took during the last six months of 1941.

Previously, the products covered by this amendment were subject to the General Maximum Price Regulation, which set ceilings at March levels.

The amendment is effective Oct. 29.

Washington, D. C.—A.A.A. county committees have been authorized to purchase No. 2 or better wheat, with moisture content not in excess of 13 1/2%, from eligible producers for storage in C.C.C. steel and/or wooden bins, where surpluses of such bins owned by C.C.C. are available. Payment to producers is to be by approved C.C.C. interest-bearing draft. Several thousand empty bins are reported available for storage of such wheat purchases, principally in the Dakotas. Possible purchases to fill empty bins are estimated at 5,000,000 bus., for which the C.C.C. would pay from 6c to 15c per bu. over the market, since the price is to be the loan rate at the point of storage applicable to the grade, class and protein of the wheat purchased.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit

B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ———— R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4 1/2 x 4 3/4 inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.00, plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

West Memphis, Ark.—Applications for charters have been filed for the Arkansas Grain Corp. and the Arkansas Seed & Warehouse Corp. by a group of local business men. Each corporation would have a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators of each concern are R. N. Archer, John A. Cooper, B. B. McCarley of West Memphis, B. G. Dickey, Earle, and B. E. Munson of Memphis.—P.J.P.

CALIFORNIA

Fowler, Cal.—L. R. Toreson has purchased the Fowler Feed Store from M. J. Zanolich and R. A. Winne.

Livermore, Cal.—William Lassen has joined his father, F. C. Lassen, in operation of his feed and fuel business.

Kingsburg, Cal.—The N. J. Beck Feed Store has been sold to the Taylor Milling Co. Mr. Beck has operated the business for the past 14 years but it was necessary to sell as he will soon be called to the Army, he stated.

Stockton, Cal.—I. N. Robinson, Jr., Delta farmer, has built a stock feed mill on his Roberts Island ranch to replace one that burned eight months ago. The big building, containing one of the most modern plants of the west, has machinery which can process from six to eight tons of stock feed per hour. Salvaged metal and material was used in the construction.

Westmoreland, Cal.—The large mill and grain storage warehouse of the Westmoreland Milling Co. were destroyed by fire recently, the loss estimated at between \$200,000 and \$250,000. A large quantity of flaxseed for planting by growers as well as grains were included in the loss, much of which may be salvaged, but it is expected little will be saved that would be safe for planting next year's crop.

Orland, Cal.—Thomas Macy has opened a feed store in the location of the Parlin Feed Store, equipment of which he recently purchased. He will continue the former custom grinding of mixed feeds and also will handle his own brand of feeds. The Macy company also has a mill at Corning. Gerald Parlin, who operated the Parlin Feed Store, closed out his business and will enter the armed forces.

Hollister, Cal.—The stock and equipment of the Hollister Feed & Fuel Oil Co. has been sold by Walter Wiebe and John Damm to the new firm of Gardner & Beach. The two buildings now occupied by the firm have been purchased from Joe Gabriel by Damm, who will continue to operate the oil business. Gardner & Beach plan to use the milling equipment, and they have sub leased the storage space. They do not plan to operate the retail feed business.

CANADA

Radison, Sask.—The 200-bbl. plant of the Radison Milling Co., including the elevators, warehouse and other buildings, burned recently. The owners are A. J. Friesen and R. Flath.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board has issued instructions to the effect that, in future, all shipments of wheat to mills, whether board or non-board, are to be authorized by the wheat board. No cars will be supplied by the rail companies for this purpose without the board's authority.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board, in dealing with previous instructions in regard to gisting by producers, has further instructed that any producer who had no wheat seeded in 1942 and thus produced no wheat and who therefore had a "nil" wheat permit but who has in his possession old wheat (produced on the farm described in permit) may have up to 40 bus. of this old wheat gisted for his own family use, with entry in his permit book.

Winnipeg, Man.—Permission to deliver oats and barley at certain specified points has been granted by the Canadian wheat board. Producers will be allowed to deliver here and at St. Boniface as the two Manitoba points, within the quota at the point specified on the permit book and with the written permission of the board. In applying to the Canadian wheat board for permission to deliver at one of these points the producer must advise the board as to the number of his permit book and delivery point, the seeded acreage of oats and barley on his land and the amounts of such grain to be delivered under the special permission.

ILLINOIS

Flanagan, Ill.—A new cup belt is being installed at the Francis Sherry elevator.

Kankakee, Ill.—Edward E. Rollins, 69, head of the Rollins Grain & Lumber Co., died October 22.

Leonore, Ill.—A coal shed of the Leonore Co-operative Grain Co. was damaged by fire recently.

Irene, Ill.—Michael H. Kelley, Jr., manager of the local elevator, and Miss Blanche McKeown were married recently.

Sterling, Ill.—The Dillon elevator at the corner of Second Ave. and Third St., will be razed, the site to be used as a parking lot.

Paris, Ill.—A tile and concrete grain bin containing 50,000 bus. of soybeans at the Moss Grain Co. elevator collapsed Oct. 11.

Georgetown, Ill.—Wilbur M. Lee, formerly of Newman, has been appointed operator-manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator. He succeeds the late Walter L. Jackson.

Hammond, Ill.—The Hammond Co-op. Grain Co.'s addition to its elevator is nearing completion. Laurence Pitman is manager of the elevator.

Morrison, Ill.—R. P. O'Brien and D. H. Hunter, connected with Pillsbury Feed Mills, Clinton, Ia., were guest speakers at the Rotary Club meeting recently.

Ashmore, Ill.—E. M. White is the new manager of the Ashmore Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, replacing L. L. Hallock who resigned recently because of ill health.

Rushville, Ill.—David Hodges has sold his feed mill business to the Vancil Hatchery, who took immediate possession and will continue to operate it in the same location.

Carmi, Ill.—The Golden Grain Elvtr. Co. has signed a contract as a direct representative of the C.C.C. and its elevators here and at Epworth will be used to store beans.

Waterloo, Ill.—Anton Haberl, 74, for 49 years an employee of the Koenigsmarck Mill Co. plant, formerly the Waterloo Milling Co., died recently after an illness of seven months.

Mortimer (Chrisman p.o.), Ill.—C. A. Malone of Cherry Point, has a badly bruised shoulder which he received when he fell from a ladder while working at the Cleveland Grain Co. elevator.

Danville, Ill.—The H. J. Lauhoff Grain Co. building burned Oct. 25 with a loss estimated between \$150,000 and \$175,000. The blaze destroyed machinery and grain stocks used in the manufacture of breakfast cereals and dog foods.

Paloma, Ill.—J. E. Lohr built a frame, iron-clad warehouse for feeds and other sidelines last summer, but he braced it well on its concrete foundation. When the soybean season arrived it was filled promptly with 3,000 bus. of beans.

Minonk, Ill.—A new 15-ton truck scale with type registering beam has been installed by Terminal Elvtr. Co., which is locally managed by George Bierman. The elevator will be improved with reboarding of bins and installation of new return spouts.

Farmer City, Ill.—Among new employees recently enrolled at the Scholar & Gring elevator are George Satterfeal, "Bucky" Satterfeal, Troy Copley, Wilbur Wills and Jim Copley. H. B. Wyckoff also has been assisting in afternoons during the bean season.

Emden, Ill.—The office of the Emden Farmers Grain Co. managed by W. A. Kohnick, has been moved to the opposite side of the approach to the company's 75,000-bu. elevator. It has been remodeled and a new Fairbanks 20-ton Truck Scale with 10x24 ft. concrete deck has been installed.

Johnson Siding (Lincoln p.o.), Ill.—A new double crib 60 ft. long and 22 ft. high to eaves, is under construction for the East Lincoln Farmers Grain Co. Sam Ellis did the building. Western elevating and conveying machinery is being installed by McElroy. Machinery in the 12 ft. wide driveway includes an overhead truck lift.

Clayton, Ill.—A 3,500-bu. cribbed bin supported between two rows of steel tanks that make up most of 38,000 bus. of storage space for W. E. Nelson, broke out at the bottom on Oct. 19 and filled the screw conveyor tunnel so full of C.C.C. wheat the conveyor could not be operated. More than 2,000 bus. of wheat had to be scooped to the outside before repairs could be started.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Jenkins (Clinton p.o.), Ill.—E. C. Crowell, local manager for the Kenney Elvtr. Co., has aided farmer patrons and the C.C.C. soybean storage program with sale to farmers of 10 C.C.C. wood storage bins, now being erected on the elevator's property. The bins range in capacity from 750 bus. to 1,600 bus.

Gibson City, Ill.—Henry Noble, 67, former feed store and elevator operator, died here Oct. 6. He had suffered a stroke about two months ago and had been in poor health since that time. Mr. Noble had been associated with his mother and brother in the elevator business at Fossil and in feed stores at Fossil and here.

Bloomington, Ill.—Henry Blessman, Gridley grain dealer, was chairman of a district grain dealers meeting held here recently at Roland's restaurant, to discuss the handling of soybeans under the new government system. The meeting was under auspices of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois. Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the association, stated method of grading and handling beans damaged by recent killing freeze, and the extent of that damage were subjects also discussed.

Kruger (Lincoln p.o.), Ill.—Capacity of the East Lincoln Farmers Grain Co. has been increased by 42,000 bus. with erection of two concrete tanks 24x66 feet, connected with the elevator by 9 inch screw conveyors at the top and the bottom. The tanks were erected by J. E. Reeser & Son, the machinery furnished by Union Iron Works and installed by McElroy. S. C. Nutty is manager of the elevator. Total storage capacity now is 62,000 bus.

Ottawa, Ill.—Cargill, Inc., has negotiated an option with Standard Silica Co. for a 50-year lease for a site on which to eventually construct an elevator. The location of the proposed elevator is northwest of Black Hawk beach pool, a short distance west of here on State Highway 71. As another step toward possible construction of the 100,000-bu. proposed concrete structure, Cargill, Inc., has applied for permission to install six pile clusters at mile post 238.5 on the south bank of the Illinois River. Notice of application for a permit to drive the pile clusters has been filed with the United States Engineer office at Chicago. The proposed clusters would have three piles each and the top elevation of the clusters is to be 8.6 ft. above extreme high water (1892). Grain would be transported from the proposed new elevator over the Illinois waterway.

Mira (Urbana p.o.), Ill.—The elevator owned by John and Harold Silver burst recently, spilling between 8,000 and 9,000 bus. of corn on the ground and the adjacent Wabash railroad tracks. The elevator was in the path of the tornado that swept thru the county Mar. 18, and smashed a railroad boxcar against its corner. Weakened by the windstorm, the same west side gave way suddenly under pressure of the grain. The grain was saved by members of a railroad section gang and neighbors who loaded it into trucks. A railroad engine was

used to rip away the damaged wall of the elevator. Work on replacing a 30x25 ft. wall is already underway. "After the war is over we're going to build a new elevator," John Silver predicted. "Now we'll just have to patch the old one and make it do." A new concrete storage bin with 16,000 bus. capacity has been constructed by the Silver brothers since the tornado.

CHICAGO NOTES

Cornelius J. O'Connor, member of the Board of Trade, died Oct. 21.

No session of the Board of Trade will be held Nov. 3, election day.

Trading in soybeans was transferred to the corn pit Oct. 22 by order of the directors of the Board of Trade.

William Earle Stotts of the Stotts Grain Co., Rockwell City, Ia., has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

Chas. D. Michaels, for 52 years a grain market reporter for Chicago newspapers, and who retired on a pension in 1934, died Oct. 16, aged 87 years.

Joseph Weil, 76, retired Chicago grain broker, died Oct. 17 at his home in Covert, Mich. He was in the grain business for 50 years and was associated with the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. for many years.

Messenger girls will be permitted on the exchange floor of the Board of Trade for the first time in the 93 year existence of that body, it was announced Oct. 20. Inability to obtain boys to carry orders into the pits was given as the reason for the change in policy.

INDIANA

Mulberry, Ind.—The Mulberry Grain Co. has installed a 1½-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

College Corner (College Corner, O., p.o.), Ind.—College Corner Lumber Co. of West College Corner has remodeled its feed room.

Oakville, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator was burned Oct. 21, together with 17,000 bus. of soybeans and 13,000 bus. of other grain. The fire started in the dust house over the driveway.

Kokomo, Ind.—Farmers in Howard and adjoining counties predict that many women will be working in the fields in this section of the state shortly to help gather the bumper corn crop.—W.B.C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The board of directors of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co. recently voted to remove the tall iron fence that partially enclosed its home office building on North Meridian St., to go for defense scrap.

Evansville, Ind.—Storage capacity of E. H. Morris Elevators is being increased with erection of a concrete tank 24 ft. in diameter and 78 ft. high, with room to hold 26,000 bus. of grain. Work is being done by J. E. Reeser & Son.

Salem, Ind.—The Washington County Farm Buro Co-operative Ass'n has purchased the Salem Elvtr. Co. 25,000-bu. elevator and will use it for soybean storage this fall and later for storage of wheat and other grains. Oran W. Morris is manager of the Farm Buro.

Crown Point, Ind.—Modern feeding methods, nutrition and balanced rations were discussed at a meeting of dealers, farmers and livestock feeders held recently in the Sowash Grain Co. office. Clyde Thompson, territory representative for the McMillen Feed Mills under whose auspices the meeting was held, spoke, paying particular attention to poultry feedings, scientifically balanced laying mashers, and the management of laying hens. The meeting was the first of a series of similar ones to be held throughout the state.

Decatur, Ind.—The Burk Elvtr. Co. recently sponsored a series of three educational meetings on "How you can do your part to increase the food supply for our soldiers and their Allies," held in three townships and to which farmers were invited. Geared to the national objective of more milk, more meat and more eggs, helpful suggestions were made during the meetings and interesting films were shown. The first meeting was held in Monmouth school gymnasium; the second at the Kirkland Township gymnasium, and the third at the Monroe School, Monroe.

IOWA

Redfield, Ia.—The Des Moines Elvtr. Co. has installed a new electric hoist.

Clare, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. sustained an electrical breakdown loss at its elevator recently.

Clinton, Ia.—The Pillsbury Feed Mills has installed a ½-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Bigelow, Ia.—Rollen Van der Wilt, formerly of Sibley, recently purchased a feed grinder business here which he is operating.

Farragut, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has erected four wooden grain bins of 2,800 bus. capacity each, for corn storage.

Otley, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator was broken into and a new \$150 cash register was taken from the office. It contained no money but was locked.

Pocahontas, Ia.—Harry Malm has opened a feed store here and will handle a full line of feeds for livestock and poultry and also sell seed corn.

Emerson, Ia.—The government has rented more land of Mrs. Ella Schick and 40 new bins have been erected. They will be filled by the Emerson Grain Co.

LeMars, Ia.—The case of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. v. H. R. Schultz, manager of the company for several years, for an accounting, has been continued until Nov. 16.

Wayland, Ia.—Plans were made at a meeting Oct. 27 in the high school to form a new elevator company to succeed the old company which has been dissolved.

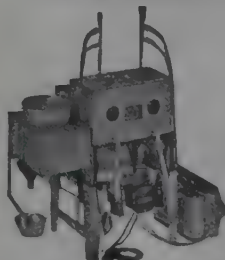
Peterson, Ia.—Brandt Amlie is new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. elevator, succeeding Basil Deegan who recently purchased an elevator at Sulphur Springs.

Ocheyedan, Ia.—Ernest T. Wellhausen, manager of the Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n elevator, has resigned, effective Nov. 1, and will enlist in the Army. R. W. Graves will succeed him.

Churdan, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has completed repairs to its plant and painted its office. Mr. Mostler, the firm's second man, recently resigned and has gone to Seattle where he is working.

Clinton, Ia.—The new alcohol distilling plant of the Clinton Products Co. was christened Oct. 23 by U. S. Sen. Clyde L. Herring, using an ear of Iowa corn. As he broke the ear over the outlet of a copper still, the heart of the distillery, he wished officers great speed in the production of defense alcohol.—P.J.P.

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Atalissa, Ia.—Mark Schafer, proprietor of the elevator at West Liberty, has leased the grain department of the Cartright elevator here and will use it for storing grain and beans.

Percy, Ia.—The Diamond Grits Co. is a new local industry now running full blast, converting granite into the retail product known as Diamond Granite Poultry Grits, to be distributed thru feed dealers and processors.

Waterloo, Ia.—Work is under way on the construction of a \$1,600 feed mill building by P. S. Standish at 306 West 20th St. The one story frame building—24x80 ft.—will be used for mixing and storage of mill feed.—F.E.

Dysart, Ia.—Lynn Kaeberle, who has managed the Tama Benton Grain Co. elevator for the past 3½ years, and recently resigned to return to Van Horne to assist his father operate the O. Kaeberle elevator, will remain on the local job until the close of the elevator year, Dec. 1. Clell Vandeventer of Montezuma, who will succeed him, began work at the local elevator Oct. 15.

Stanley, Ia.—P. C. Pollock, owner and operator of the Hazelton Elevator, has taken over management of the local elevator owned by E. B. Hoyman of Cedar Rapids, and operated intermittently the last two years. Reconditioning is being rushed to completion in time to handle the bean crop and a full-time manager will be put in charge, Mr. Pollock stated. Feed, seed, coal and other farm necessities will be stocked.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—The Loveland Elvtr. Co. has installed a new overhead ear corn dump with capacity of 300 bus. A sheller stationed under a cement archway is capable of shelling 1,300 bus. of corn per hour. A 25-h.p. motor operates the sheller. Thirty-seven steel bins for storage of government sealed corn will be built east of the elevator, Francis Day, manager, stated. Each bin will be 24x14 ft. and have a capacity of approximately 2,800 bus. of shelled corn.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, as a part of national feed week program, launched an educational campaign among feed dealers and farm groups in Iowa, stressing the need of correcting feeding methods. Feed mixing formulas are being developed and improved in co-operation with animal husbandry experts at Iowa State college at Ames and other experimental centers in actual feed tests. These experts stress the importance of using the proper proteins in feed mixtures so that the farmer can get the maximum results in livestock production at a minimum of expense.

Centerville, Ia.—Harry Schultz, manager of the Standard Soybean Mills, urged farmers to make immediate arrangements to store beans on the farms. "Within a few days there simply will be no more available storage space to take care of the beans," he said. Beans have been pouring in at the plant at the rate of 16,000 bus. daily with the peak still to be reached. Mr. Schultz said the plant can handle 300,000 bus. of beans during the month of October, including the amount that the mill can process, which is about 3,000 bus. daily. When the peak arrives it is expected to receive a total of 20,000 bus. daily, all arriving by truck, it was stated. Between the mills and A.A.A. facilities around 370,000 bus. can be handled, it was estimated.

KANSAS

Bushton, Kan.—The Bushton Grain & Supply Co. is building a feed warehouse.

Goodland, Kan.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. recently installed a new scale.

Beloit, Kan.—The Scoular-Bishop Grain office, located in the Dockstader building, has been closed.

Greensburg, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. recently installed a 1-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. is installing a new Wenger Molasses Mixer in its new feed mixing plant.

Halstead, Kan.—The Newton Mill & Elvtr. Co., owner of the local mill that is now shut down, has turned in 21 tons of scrap iron from the salvage at the mill and elevator here.

Whiting, Kan.—George Klint recently resigned his position at the Whiting Grain Co. elevator, to go to Climax, Colo., to work. Chas. Bender has succeeded him at the elevator.

Tribune, Kan.—Practically all of the wheat farmers had in ricks on the ground after the last harvest for lack of storage space is now in storage of some kind sufficient to protect it from the weather.

Quinter, Kan.—Miss Marie Starkey is in charge of the Farmers Co-op. elevator pending the naming of a manager to succeed H. C. Higgason, who resigned. She is being assisted by Vernie Green, Clayton, Kan., and Gean Melroy.

Hope, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. & Supply Co. has installed a new feed grinder for custom grinding and constructed another bin in the elevator. Clyde Easter, manager, stated the new bin provides a greater convenience for loading customers' vehicles.

Axtell, Kan.—The Farmers Union elevator, managed for the past several years by E. W. Bergmann, has been sold to the Kansas Elvtr. Co. at Kansas City, Mo. The new owners have placed Raymond A. Ring, Marysville, in charge of the elevator. Mr. Bergmann will devote his time to his own business affairs, the insurance and seed corn agencies.

Topeka, Kan.—The acreage of corn planted with hybrid seed in Kansas this year is estimated at 761,000 acres, or 25% of the total planted acreage. This is an increase of 61% over the 474,000 acres planted in 1941, according to a report issued by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Most of the acreage devoted to hybrid corn is in the eastern third of the state. The development of hybrids adapted to the western area limits the acreage of hybrid corn in that region. The acreage of all corn planted in Kansas this year is estimated at 3,044,000 acres. Hybrid corn acreage in the state is definitely on the increase. The 25% of the total corn acreage planted with hybrid seed in 1942, compares with 18% in 1941; 8% in 1940; 4% in 1939; and 1% in 1938.

Oakley, Kan.—H. C. Higgason, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. elevator at Quinter, Kan., is new manager of the Wheatland Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Offerle, Kan.—The Offerle Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. recently completed installation of a mixed feed plant. The installation includes a new hammer mill driven by a 25-h.p. V-belt connected motor, and a thousand pound vertical mixer. Three overhead bins are provided for ground and mixed feeds, and the usual facilities for gravity loading into customers' trucks. Loyde Spivey is manager.

Alden, Kan.—During the last few months we have completed construction of five modern coal bins with a capacity of 350 tons. The front doors are large enough to back a truck in the bin which saves time and labor. The bins are so constructed that, in case of necessity, grain or feed can be stored in them.—Farmers Co-op. Grain, Milling & Merc. Ass'n.

Holton, Kan.—Ora Morgan purchased the interests of the other stockholders in the Bernard Mill & Coal Co. and will operate the plant as the Morgan Mill & Coal Co. Mr. Morgan has been associated with the company since 1922. He has made a special study of mixed feeds. There will be no change in the personnel at the mill or in its policy of operation under the new owner.

Topeka, Kan.—A soybean grading school was held at the Kansan Hotel Oct. 18 under auspices of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n. Most of the day was spent in discussing the handling and grading of beans and dinner was served at noon. Samples of the 1942 bean crop were on hand for study and discussion. The com'te in charge of arrangements for the day was headed by L. E. Howard of the Derby Grain Co., and L. O. Stratemeyer, Kansas State Grain Inspection & Weighing Dept., Topeka.

Jewell, Kan.—Dave Hoffer and Clarence Bartsch, employees of the Jewell Elevator, had finished their day's labor and were preparing to go home when Clarence, who was dusting his clothes with an air hose which had an air pressure of 150 lbs., turned it on Dave's back. Dave stumbled forward and sat down in distress. A physician was called and Dave Hoffer was taken home. The next morning he was taken to the Beloit Community Hospital where he died shortly after noon. His death was attributed to a ruptured intestine and peritonitis. All readers of this item will exercise greater care in handling an air hose.



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Enterprise, Kan.—The office of the Hoffman Mills closed recently after 36 years handling of grain and flour business here, and its equipment has been moved to Kansas City. General business handled here in the future will be taken care of there. The mill has been shut down since 1922. The business needed for the grain elevator will be handled here by C. J. Wood, a small building next to the elevator having been fixed up recently for that purpose.

KENTUCKY

Eminence, Ky.—Arthur Blackaby recently purchased the Giltner Seed & Feed Co. business.

Jamestown, Ky.—Southside Milling Co., with Honest Pruitt as manager, has suspended operation for the present. Mr. Pruitt will make his home in Louisville with his daughter.

Campbellsville, Ky.—The Taylor County Milling Co., sometimes known as the Farmers Mill, property was sold recently at public auction to Adolphus Allen. The sale included the mill building, machinery, fixtures, grain and products of the mill on hand, and three lots.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Approximately 1,200 farmers of Logan, Simpson, Warren and Allen Counties who had wheat deposited in the Bowling Green Milling Co. plant at the time of bankruptcy of the firm, are seeking in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals to be adjudged owners of the wheat.

Henderson, Ky.—The Ohio Valley Soybean Co-operative has rented a local warehouse to relieve its acute storage problem. By obtaining this building the co-operative can continue to receive beans from southern Indiana and Kentucky. The processing plant has started operation. Soybean meal is being shipped by car load, announced G. W. Allen, manager.—W.B.C.

MICHIGAN

Springport, Mich.—L. T. Gror has no authority to represent the *Grain & Feed Journals* in any capacity.—Charles S. Clark, Mgr.

Conklin, Mich.—The Dykstra Elevator has installed a 1-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Gladstone, Mich.—The Cloverland Milling & Supply Co. flour and feed mill is in operation with H. J. Skogquist as manager.

Port Huron, Mich.—The Chamberlain Bean & Pea Co. elevator, damaged by fire several months ago, is being renovated and repaired.

Vermontville, Mich.—The Citizens Elvtr. Co. has decreased its capitalization from \$15,000 common and \$10,000 preferred to \$15,000 common and \$6,800 preferred.

Ithaca, Mich.—A number of elevators in this section were closed until 1 p. m., Oct. 15, the first day of the hunting season, to give their employees an opportunity to hunt pheasants.

Casnovia, Mich.—The Casnovia grain and produce elevator, which has been closed for 1½ years, has been leased by the owner, E. H. Norris, to J. C. Wallace & Son of Hart. It will be operated under the management of Lowell Jones, formerly of Edmore.

Allegan, Mich.—The Handy Electric Mill has been purchased by Louis Hoekstra, a former employee of the mill. Leon Kolvoord is the retiring owner. Mr. Kolvoord will retain a part-interest in the mill where he will act as a farm-products purchasing agent.

Cassopolis, Mich.—The milling equipment, buildings and belongings of the Peck Milling Co. have been sold by Receiver R. J. Anderson to J. P. and Monto Holcomb, who, with others, have re-financed the business and will operate it under the name of Community Mills. The manufacture of flour and the grinding and mixing of farm feeds will be continued as in the past. Mr. Holcomb, who takes over the management of the new company, has been the miller for many years past.

MINNESOTA

Two Harbors, Minn.—Three 2,200-bu. bins for wheat storage recently were erected here.

Oslo, Minn.—Eleven wooden grain bins of 1,600 bus. capacity have been built here for the C.C.C.

Barnum, Minn.—The A.A.A. recently erected two grain bins here to be used for storage of feed wheat.

Pipestone, Minn.—O. A. Wikeen has been named manager of the local Peavey Elevator, succeeding L. H. Moore.

Appleton, Minn.—J. A. Nolf recently resigned as superintendent of the W. J. Jennison mill after 15 years' service.

Montevideo, Minn.—Victor Madsen, formerly of Starkweather, N. D., has accepted a position with Cargill, Inc., with his headquarters here.

Wilder, Minn.—Extensive repairs have been made in the Hubbard & Palmer elevator preparatory to filling the building with the fall crops.

Fairmont, Minn.—Erhardt Becker, who has been manager of the office of the Cargill Grain Commission Co. for the past several years, has been inducted into the Army.

Kiester, Minn.—Work is nearing completion on the construction of a feed storage building by the Kiester Co-operative Elvtr. Co. The building will be 20x50 feet.—F.E.

Crookston, Minn.—J. J. Padden, president of the Crookston Milling Co., who has been ill of a heart ailment the past year, was taken by ambulance to Rochester, Minn., Oct. 13, for special treatment.

Watson, Minn.—Purchase of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal elevator here by the Merchants' Milling Co. of Glencoe, Minn., was announced Oct. 20. Henry Griffith will continue as manager.—F.E.

St. Paul, Minn.—Plans for an addition to its grain elevator have been announced by the St. Paul Feed & Oil Co., 424 South Concord St. The one-story addition will be constructed of concrete blocks.—F.E.

Okabena, Minn.—Oscar Bartels, who has been manager of the J. G. Dill Co. elevator at Windom, has exchanged positions with Mr. Olson, manager of the company's local elevator, the change in locations effective about Oct. 15.

Pipestone, Minn.—Feed dealers of Pipestone County held a dinner meeting in the Calumet hotel, Oct. 15, when guest speakers were H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandry specialist, and H. J. Sloan, head of the poultry department at the University Farm.

Northfield, Minn.—The North Waterford church building has been moved and will be remodeled into a granary.

Vernon Center, Minn.—The Blue Earth Rendering Co. has purchased the Swanson Feed Mill and will manufacture Appetizer Feeds here as soon as possible.

Dorothy, Minn.—The Red Lake Falls Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n, Red Lake Falls, Minn., has purchased from L. L. Hance Co. the Hance elevator and has taken possession. C. F. McDonald, manager of the Red Lake Falls elevator, will also have charge of the local house.

Fairfax, Minn.—Plans have been announced by the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. for the construction of an addition to the company's elevator. Modern grinding and mixing equipment will be installed in the addition. B. A. Bemmel is sec'y-treas. of the company.—F.E.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—The Lake Region Grainmen's Ass'n met here Oct. 20 on which occasion W. I. Nolan of the State Board of Grain Appeals, gave a stirring address on "Our Share in the Victory Program." Other speakers were A. F. Nelson, sec'y of the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota; Chas. Parish, supervisor of Public Local Grain Warehouse of Minnesota; Erling Hansen, supervisor of State Dept. of Weights and Measures; John Padden, candidate for Congress. Leo Kisselbach, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Barnesville, and president of the Lake Region Grainmen's Ass'n, presided.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

J. F. McElligott is sec'y of the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n during the absence of Lieut. Col. L. C. Webster.

M. W. Thatcher, general manager of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, was named to the board of directors of the American National Bank recently.—P.J.P.

The Minneapolis Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, at its recent meeting at Freddie's Cafe, heard Dr. H. H. Shepard, University of Minnesota entomologist, describe insect control factors.

The Northwest Feed Manufacturers and Distributors Ass'n will elect a president and third vice-pres. at its next meeting, Stan Nelson and Joe Schroeder, elected subject to subsequent ratification at the September meeting, having declined to accept the election. Naming these two officers will be the first order of business at the meeting and nominations from the floor will be called for.—S. N. Osgood, sec'y.

F. Peavey Heffelfinger has been appointed regional director of the War Production Board succeeding A. E. Bowman, whose resignation became effective Oct. 15. He took office immediately after his appointment was announced Oct. 17. For the past two months Mr. Heffelfinger has been regional director in charge of priorities and conservation of materials, in that capacity heading all salvage operations in three states including the current scrap metal drive. As director he is in charge of all war production and W.P.B. activities in Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Mr. Heffelfinger also is vice-president of the F. H. Peavey Co., and a director of the Great Northern Railway, the Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, and the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n. He is former vice-president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and recently was named president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

MISSOURI

Osborn, Mo.—The elevator and stock of the Osborn Elvtr. Ass'n was damaged by fire Oct. 6.

Sweet Springs, Mo.—The Emma Co-op Elvtr. Co. recently sustained an electrical break-down loss at its elevator.

Salisbury, Mo.—Fay Van Pelt became manager of the Salisbury Milling Co. Oct. 1, replacing Lon McCorkle, who has gone on the road selling Murphy feeds.

Holden, Mo.—Herbert Tuepker, formerly of California, Mo., is now associated with his father-in-law, H. L. Bluhm, in operation of the Holden Milling & Elvtr. Co.

Salisbury, Mo.—The Peer Milling Co. was robbed on a recent Sunday night of 1,000 lbs. of certified flour. The robbers broke a glass in an engine room window to gain entrance to the plant.—P.J.P.

Bethany, Mo.—James Benton Davis, 59, died at his home here after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Davis was associated with the Bethany Mill & Elvtr. Co. and was widely known in this area.—P.J.P.

Richmond, Mo.—Feed grinding and mixing machinery in the elevator of the Ray-Carroll County Grain Growers, Inc., has been rearranged in connection with garner and service bins for more convenience, labor-saving and faster operation.

St. Louis, Mo.—George F. Langenberg, 89, retired furnace manufacturer who first was associated with Langenberg Bros. Grain Co. in 1905 entering the manufacturing business with his brothers, died recently, of a blood clot in the heart.—P.J.P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Approximately five tons of flour found to be infested with weevils during an inspection by city food inspectors recently was mixed with bone meal and other ingredients to assure that it would not be prepared for human consumption. The flour had been stored in the Meyer warehouse, 10th and Spruce Sts.—P.J.P.

Marshall, Mo.—Major J. Keith Goodwin, 57, for many years in the grain business when he operated elevators in association with his father, and was a partner in the Goodwin & Fletcher Grain Co. here, died unexpectedly Oct. 20 after a two-day illness. After his retirement from the grain business he conducted an insurance business.—P.J.P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Nelson K. Thomas, sec'y of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, has been appointed an agent for the interstate commerce commission for the purpose of issuing permits for the movement of soybeans to the local market. While no permits are needed at this time, it was pointed out, the commission in handling the 1942 crop has contracted with the processors, and in case a control is needed the plan has been set up and Mr. Thomas will issue the permits.—P.J.P.

MONTANA

Nashua, Mont.—James H. McCarthy, 74, retired grain dealer and elevator operator, died in a Glasgow hospital Oct. 13. Mr. McCarthy came here in 1920 and was manager of the Winters-Truesdell-Diercks elevator until his retirement two years ago. He had been in the grain buying business for 50 years.

NEBRASKA

Superior, Neb.—Miss Selma Snell is a new office employee at the Sargent & Co. elevator.

Fremont, Neb.—Twenty-eight wooden grain storage bins of 2,800 bus. capacity each are being erected here.

Alexandria, Neb.—The site has been cleared for the construction of a \$10,000 grain elevator by Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Co.—F.E.

Central City, Neb.—Ten grain bins of 1,600 bus. capacity each have been erected on the outskirts of town, to be used for C.C.C. corn storage.

Belgrade, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n voted to sell its local elevator to John V. Thomas. The elevator at one time was owned by the Omaha Elvtr. Co.

Greeley, Neb.—Jack Schenewerk, 19, severely sprained an ankle recently when he fell from one of the A.A.A. grain bins under course of construction here.

Omaha, Neb.—Adolph Mayer, formerly manager of the local branch of the Continental Grain Co., is stationed at Cheyenne, Wyo., assigned to the Quartermaster department.

Grand Island, Neb.—Charles Luermann, 68, purchasing agent for the Quaker Oats Corp., operator of the Cornhusker Ordnance plant under construction here, died after a brief illness.

Lodge Pole, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently sold the grain storage building north of the elevator to H. P. Fraas, who is razing the structure and moving the material to his farm for building purposes.

Holdrege, Neb.—Nebraska elevator men met here Oct. 15 and discussed the program for buying Leoti red, which will eventually be milled into flour and starch to make tapioca and other related products. Representatives of General Foods called the meeting to explain the program and the premium price that will be paid farmers for the grain.

Geneva, Neb.—New buying points for waxy Leoti sorghum grain recently designated by Iglehart Bros., Inc., are Koehler Grain Co., Geneva; Lexington Mill & Elevator, Lexington; Loveland Elevator, Lincoln; Aurora Elvtr. Co., Aurora; Bossemeyer Elvtr. Co., Superior; Kellogg Grain Co., Columbus; Farmers Elevator, Callaway, H. C. Altmansberger, buyer, announced.

Falls City, Neb.—Earl N. Cox, 49, native of Richardson County and a former manager of Goffe & Carkener, Inc., grain office here, died recently at his home in St. Joseph of a heart ailment with which he had been suffering for over a year. Mr. Cox was manager of the local office until early in September. He also managed an elevator at Padonia for about 16 years.

NEW JERSEY

Camden, N. J.—Thomas C. Wright, 75, who conducted a wholesale and retail feed business here for many years, died Oct. 9.

Williamstown, N. J.—The Williamstown Feed Co. building was destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of feed and seeds, equipment and machinery. The feed firm is owned by Joseph M. Kubiak.

NEW YORK

Ripley, N. Y.—The Ripley Feed & Coal Co. sustained a damage fire loss on Oct. 16.

New York, N. Y.—F. J. Werner, of F. J. Werner & Son, feed brokers, has been appointed to the board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange, succeeding J. A. MacNair, now treasurer of the Exchange. A. H. Lehman, former treasurer, has been called to active duty with the armed forces.

Clarence Center, N. Y.—Willis B. Combs, grain grading specialist of the United States Dept. of Agriculture Extension Service, demonstrated sampling and grading of wheat at a school conducted here recently at Williams Hall. Warehousemen, grain buyers and farmers from Erie, Niagara, Orleans and Genesee Counties attended the school.

NORTH DAKOTA

Osnabrock, N. D.—Con Nupen is new local agent of the Peavey Elevators.

St. Thomas, N. D.—Matthew Buchanan, 78, grain buyer for the Monarch Elevator for 45 years, died Oct. 10.

Starkweather, N. D.—Walter Mikkelsen is the manager of the St. Joe Co-op. Elvtr. Co., succeeding Victor Madsen, who resigned.

Carrington, N. D.—Albert Craven Jones, 79, formerly manager of the Hoover Grain Co. elevator, died Oct. 4 at the Carrington Hospital.

Charlson, N. D.—Bernt Anderson is building a 10,000-bu. grain storage and elevator building, 20x36 ft., 36 ft. high, on his farm, near here.

Garske, N. D.—F. D. Ellis, manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. elevator, has taken over management of the Garske Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding George Bang, who resigned and has moved to Beaver Hills, Cal.

Portland, N. D.—Streets here were clogged with grain trucks Oct. 19, when the new annex to the Farmers Union Elevator was opened to receive grain. H. E. Lenaburg is elevator manager. Capacity of the new annex is 65,000 bus.

OHIO

Waverly, O.—The Lee mill site has been sold and the buildings will be removed.

Lakeville, O.—John W. Horn, 87, operator of the J. W. Horn & Son elevator since 1898 and a native of Reedsburg, died at his home here Oct. 22.

Marion, O.—A civic banquet in honor of D. W. McMillen, Sr., of Fort Wayne, was held in the Harding Hotel Oct. 6 under auspices of the Marion Chamber of Commerce.

Alliance, O.—William E. Casselman of Washington, Pa., formerly of Alliance, has been appointed territorial manager of this area by McMillen Feed Mills of Fort Wayne, Ind., and will make his home here.

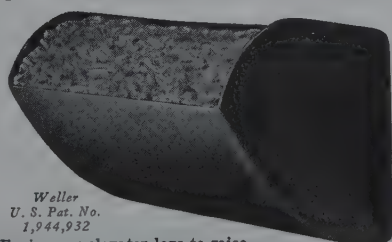
Toledo, O.—John W. Luscomb, 88, father of John W. Luscomb, Jr., of Southworth Grain Co. and Toledo Grain Elvtr., Inc., died of a heart attack recently while listening to a World Series game on the radio.

Sycamore, O.—The Davis Elevators of Sycamore and Plankton, O., have been sold to Ward Walton, Wayne Myers and M. A. Ward. The new owners will operate under the name of Sycamore Mill & Supply Co.

Bakersville, O.—The 100-year-old Bakersville Feed & Supply Co. mill burned Oct. 10, together with its contents. The fire started in the engine room of the two-story frame structure. Dennis Mizer is owner and proprietor.

Metamora, O.—Fourteen wood bins of 6,600 bus. capacity each, for bean storage, have been erected in the rear of the Metamora Elvtr. Co. yards, provided by the C.C.C. The local elevator will have charge of the loading, unloading and grading of the beans.

SAVE LABOR COSTS



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1,944,932

Equip your elevator legs to raise more grain—faster. Save overtime labor costs. Load and unload in less time. Calumet Super Capacity Cups pickup and discharge more grain—more efficiently. Write for circular GJ-11.

CALUMET CUPS
B. I. WELLER CO.
327 So. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Ill.

Findlay, O.—J. C. Hochstettler Sons, in business here for nearly 20 years, held open house for their customers and friends at their elevator recently. There were live stock displays, contests, and favors for all. Wieners and coffee were served at noon.

Mark Center, O.—A. C. Joost of Fremont, formerly manager of the local elevator but for the last eight years a sugar beet fieldman at Holgate, has been made district manager for the Great Lakes Sugar Co. in the Blissfield, Mich., and Fremont districts.

Ridgeway, O.—The Ridgeway Grain Co. Elevator owned by Everett Brugler burned early Oct. 12 and 8,000 bus. of soybeans as well as a quantity of grain and all equipment, several tons of feeds and salt were destroyed. The loss, estimated at approximately \$40,000, was partially covered by insurance, Mr. Brugler stated. He said he will not rebuild the elevator.

Middle Point, O.—Included in the loss occasioned by the burning of the Odenweller Milling Co. elevator, reported in the last issue of the Journals, were some 25,000 bus. of stored grain and a large stock of livestock feeds, salt and poultry supplies. The blaze started in the cupola. Arnold Odenweller, elevator manager stated employes had worked late into the evening cleaning clover seed. Volunteers were able to remove all office equipment and some clover seed from the burning building.

Risingsun, O.—The safe in the office of the Sun Grain Ass'n was blown by yeggs recently in a futile attempt to steal funds it contained, but the money compartment withstood a second charge of explosives altho the safe was wrecked. George Grover, manager, stated entrance to the elevator office was gained thru a window on the west side of the building, next to the C. & O. railroad. It is believed the attempt was made when a long freight train passed thru the village. The concussion of the explosion blew out a large plate glass window in the main office, two rooms away from the safe.

Lewisburg, O.—The Preble County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n recently purchased the Lewisburg Elevator, taking over the operation and management of the business Oct. 1. The new owners succeeded the Floyd Milling & Grain Co., which had owned the plant and business since May 15, 1939, when it was acquired from C. W. Pontius. The business will be managed out of the Eaton office, where the association owns and operates a large grain elevator and handles feed, petroleum products and coal. Orville Newton is county manager and the business will be under his supervision. William Rice, who with his brother-in-law, Robert Floyd, constituted the retiring company, will continue as plant foreman.

OKLAHOMA

Texhoma, Okla.—Miss Sidna Krull is new bookkeeper at the Freeman Bros. Grain Co.

Fairfax, Okla.—Plans are being formulated for the setting up of a government peanut warehouse here.

Wagoner, Okla.—Dennis Gilbert, formerly engaged in the grain business here, has taken over the duties of under-sheriff.

Broken Arrow, Okla.—Asa Lincoln Davis, 83, retired grain and stock dealer, died Sept. 30 at his home of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Stillwater, Okla.—Bill Haynes, manager of the Stillwater Milling Co. plant at Perry, has been transferred to the company's local plant.

Edmond, Okla.—The charter of the Farmers Grain Co. has been amended, capital stock, \$20,000, and extended 20 years from Aug. 21, 1942.

Perry, Okla.—Elmer Grother, employe at the Stillwater Milling Co. plant, has succeeded Bill Haynes as manager following the latter's transfer to Stillwater.

Kingfisher, Okla.—Dale Johnston of the W. B. Johnston Grain Co., Enid, gave a talk about mung beans at the monthly luncheon of the chamber of commerce.

Enid, Okla.—Clyde W. Jackson has come from New York, N. Y., to serve as Federal Grain Supervisor filling the vacancy made by the transfer of H. N. Holmes to Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Jackson has had experience all thru the southwest.

Custer, Okla.—The Packard Milling Co. force entertained with a seven o'clock dinner at the Broadway Hotel recently, honoring Lieut. Elmo Rankin, manager of the mill, and son Kelley David, who were home for a few days from Ft. McKinley, Portland, Me.

Enid, Okla.—The 1,000-bbl. mill of the Enid Milling Co. which has been idle for more than 10 years, will be dismantled and razed for the metal scrap campaign. While the mill building is of frame construction it is believed the razing of the plant will contribute tons of steel scrap to the present salvage effort.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The concrete and tile office building for the Kingfisher Co-op. elevator is practically completed. The present office room will be converted into additional space for the handling of feeds and related merchandise. The floor will be raised to dock height and other remodeling will be done. A hammer mill and mixer will be installed. The truck scale will be moved to the location of the new office building. Earl Carpenter is elevator manager.

Pawnee, Okla.—Vernon Love, 23, was found unconscious, leaning on the hammer mill at the Pawnee Gas & Feed, by his employer, William Wilson, recently, his right arm broken in three places, his right shoulder crushed, his skull fractured over the right eye and his eye injured. He had gone to the mill to grind some barley. The motor to the mill was running but the mill was not operating when Mr. Wilson found him. It is not known how the accident occurred. He was removed to the Pawnee hospital, where it was said his condition was as satisfactory as could be expected.



Complete New Plant

This complete plant, including Elevator and Storage, Sales Room, Office and Warehouse, was recently completed for the Pacific Grain Company, Danube, Minn., by the T. E. Ibberson Company.

Another example of efficient Ibberson-engineering and building.

Consultation Without Obligation

Write us in full confidence. Costs nothing to discuss the matter with us. Tell us your problem — we'll solve it.

T. E. IBBERSON COMPANY

Engineers and Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.

Muskogee, Okla.—The Cole Grain Co. has been designated by the Southwestern Peanut Growers Ass'n as the receiving agent for peanuts in this trade territory. Storage will be in the building at Highways 69 and 64.

Guthrie, Okla.—Fire starting in the top of the 90-ft. headhouse of the Empire Elvtr. Co. elevator at 3 a. m. Oct. 18 destroyed the structure with a loss estimated at more than \$50,000. The galvanized steel outer covering of the headhouse, which separated two sets of steel and concrete bins in which about 335,000 bus. of wheat and other grain were stored, kept the fire confined to the one building which contained approximately 30,000 bus. of wheat along with machinery and equipment. The grain is being salvaged but the machinery is a total loss, E. J. Murphy, manager, stated. He said rebuilding will begin as soon as priorities can be obtained for the required steel.—P.J.P.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Odessa, Wash.—William A. Geissler recently installed new Superior Elevator Cups in his elevator.

Selah, Wash.—A new feed mixer has been installed at the Kinne feed store, to be used to mix the store's own stock as well as for custom mixing.

Eltopia, Wash.—Sacked grain was spilled as far as the railroad yards when the north wall of the Eltopia warehouse gave way with the weight of the grain recently.

Pendleton, Ore.—R. M. Crommelin, for 22 years manager of the Collins Flour Mills, Inc., recently resigned and has been succeeded by Raymond P. Ramming, ass't manager.

Sunnyside, Wash.—The Farmers Feed & Fuel Co. has added additional storage facilities to care for its wheat, oats and barley business. Three bins have been placed on concrete foundations alongside the present warehouse.

The Dalles, Ore.—Charles Johnson has been appointed assistant manager of the Wasco Warehouse Milling Co. He was with the Crop Insurance Corp. until Sept. 1, being local manager at the time the office was moved to Denver Sept. 1. Mr. Johnson is well known in the grain and milling trade of the Pacific Northwest.

Eugene, Ore.—A total of 1605 acres of Willamette vetch for seed in 1943 has been allotted to 54 Lane county growers by the county agricultural conservation committee. Also allotted by the committee were 570 acres of Austrian field peas. An additional 430 acres of field peas are to be allotted before Nov. 1st, as the county quota is 1,000 acres.—F.K.H.

Arlington, Wash.—The Grain Products, Inc. has been organized with \$100,000 capital, and construction of a plant that will produce 190 proof industrial alcohol for the government's rubber manufacturing program will start at once, Herbert G. West, executive vice-pres. of the Inland Empire Waterways Ass'n and a director of the North Pacific Grain Growers stated. "We have all our machinery; the plant will produce 190 proof alcohol, and we have our contract with the government now. We hope to be in production by next January," he said.

Wenatchee, Wash.—The State Planning Council recently refused a request from State Grange Master Henry P. Carstensen to allot money from its \$150,000 fund to assist in the establishment of the first of a series of plants to manufacture starch and glucose from surplus grain and waste farm products. The starch-glucose plant contemplated for construction here would cost from \$75,000 to \$150,000 to build, it was stated. Of this amount local business men have already pledged \$35,000 and additional money may be forthcoming thru a loan from one of the several Federal Government agencies which help finance co-operative or private business developments after investigation as to their feasibility, it was stated.

Tamoca, Wash.—The Feed Dealers Ass'n recently signed an agreement with local 313, effective Sept. 1, for warehousemen, combination men and drivers under which the scale for warehousemen is advanced from \$132.78 a month to \$167; for combination warehousemen and drivers from \$140 to \$175 a month, and for drivers from \$6.80 a day to \$208 a month. These scales are based on the 48-hour week. In cases where wages and hours act applies, time and a half will be paid after 40 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mount Holly Springs, Pa.—The Gardner grain elevator burned on Oct. 2, the fire started by a spark from a tractor used in cleaning the wheat, Paul Gardner, owner stated. More than 7,000 bus. of government stored wheat were destroyed along with considerable feed and other merchandise.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Lake Preston, S. D.—J. H. Dahl has opened a feed business here.

Claremont, S. D.—The Cargill, Inc., elevator is being repaired and painted.

Wakonda, S. D.—Fifteen storage bins have been constructed west of local elevator, to be used for corn storage.

Watertown, S. D.—A \$2,000 brick addition is being constructed for the Watertown Milling Co. to be used as a garage and office.—F.E.

Woonsocket, S. D.—James R. Dalton, 80, who sponsored the Sunshine Trail from Canada to Gulf of Mexico when he was in the grain business here between 1909 and 1923, died in Chicago recently.

Revillo, S. D.—William Wentsloff, 52, manager of the St. Anthony elevator for the last 25 years, died of a heart attack Oct. 18. His successor has not been named.—F.E.

Andover, S. D.—Flames destroyed the Hansmeier elevator and 60,000 bus. of grain stored in it, about noon Oct. 22. A defective chimney was said to be the cause. The elevator was owned by Henry Hansmeier of Bristol. Ralph Elliott is manager.—F.E.

Crooks, S. D.—Sale of the Crooks Grain Co. to the newly organized Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has been announced by G. A. Crooks, manager. The elevator was constructed in 1905 as the Newhope Grain Co. It was later rechartered as the Crooks Grain Co.—F.E.

Lake Norden, S. D.—Work is underway here on the construction of a building to house a new feed mill of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. New equipment is to be installed in the building, Otto Eastberg, announced. The new building is being constructed north of the elevator and will be connected to the elevator enabling the transfer of grain to the mill.—F.E.

Humboldt, S. D.—When S. M. Angus, local manager of Hubbard & Palmer Co., recently celebrated his 40th year of employment with the company, Mayor John Queen of Winnipeg, Man., accompanied by Royal Mounted Police, joined him here in honoring the occasion. It was the first time Mayor Queen ever visited South Dakota and also the first time the R.M.P. ever were in the state. Mr. Angus was born in Canada and Winnipeg is the home of his mother and family. He has a score of friends in the grain business there, returning there each year to renew old friendships. Mayor Queen is an old friend of Mr. Angus and his family.

TENNESSEE

Dresden, Tenn.—The Bridges Milling Co. has installed a 1-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor belt drive.

McKenzie, Tenn.—The Model Mill was destroyed by fire Oct. 17. The mill was operating when the fire was discovered.

Nashville, Tenn.—William E. Gribble, 63, general superintendent of the Gillette Grain Co., died Oct. 10 after an illness of four days. He had been associated with the Gillette Grain Co. for 35 years.

Memphis, Tenn.—Harry John Schoettelkotte, 66, auditor for Royal Feed & Milling Co. for 17 years, was stricken with a heart attack shortly after he entered his office the morning of Oct. 15 and died en route to the Methodist hospital.—P.J.P.

"Every dime and dollar not vitally needed for absolute necessities should go into WAR BONDS and STAMPS to add to the striking power of our armed forces."

—President Roosevelt

EVERYBODY
EVERY PAYDAY

10%

IN WAR BONDS

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New Goal for Payroll Savings Plan!

Along with increased war production goals go increased costs : : : extra billions which must be raised, and raised fast, to win this war. That means we must raise our sights all along the line, with every firm offering every American with a regular income the chance to buy more War Bonds. YOUR help is asked in encouraging employees to put at least 10 percent of their pay into War Bonds every payday, through the Payroll Savings Plan. For details of the Plan, approved by organized labor, write, wire, or phone Treasury Department, Section T, 709 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.



U.S. WAR SAVINGS BONDS

TEXAS

Houston, Tex.—Felix Meyer & Co., on Nov. 1, are moving their offices to 707 Stewart Bldg.

Springlake, Tex.—Vic Holding, formerly employed at the Mangum (Okla.) Mill & Elevator, is new manager and miller of the H. M. Packard mill.

Fort Worth, Tex.—C. W. Griffin, for many years federal grain supervisor here, is on leave of absence because of ill health. H. W. Long is in charge.

Fort Worth, Tex.—H. N. Holmes, Federal Grain Supervisor at Enid, Okla., for nearly 13 years, has been transferred here, the change effective Nov. 10.

Victoria, Tex.—The old Dutch Mill in Memorial Park, badly damaged by the recent tropical hurricane, will be repaired. The mill, formerly a grist mill in the Spring Creek community, is one of the oldest of the city's landmarks.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah—The W. V. Bryson Grain Co. was purchased Oct. 12 by General Mills, Inc., which is operating the store as a unit of the Farm Service Division of General Mills. The former owner, Walter V. Bryson, will be manager of the store. E. J. Hanson of the Minneapolis supervisory staff of the Farm Service Division, will supervise operations for a brief period. This is the first Farm Service store to be operated by General Mills in Utah.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—Fred Kluwin, 69, former Oshkosh, Wis., flour and feed dealer and more recently a representative for the W. J. Jenison Co., Minneapolis, died Oct. 9.—H.C.B.

Cumberland, Wis.—Additions to the feed mill of the Farmers' Equity Union Co-operative Oil Co. are being built here. A one story frame addition, 24x42 feet, and an addition to top of the old building are being built.—F.E.

Watertown, Wis.—The Globe Milling Co. held open house here Oct. 22 in observance of National Feed Week. Representatives from Purina Mills and other suppliers were present to answer questions on feed problems.—H.C.B.

Madison, Wis.—Among the \$38,811 gifts and grants to the University of Wisconsin accepted by its board of regents recently was \$1,500 from General Mills, Inc., for the continuation of an industrial fellowship in the department of biochemistry, under the supervision of Prof. C. A. Elvehjem.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Nine wartime feed dealers' clinics were held in as many Wisconsin cities the latter part of October under the sponsorship of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n. Cities in which the meetings were held included Green Bay, Wausau, New Richmond, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Madison, Janesville, and Fond du Lac.—H.C.B.

Sue for Loan Value of Burned Wheat

Fremont, Neb.—Raymond Close, farmer, has sued Urdike Grain Corp. for \$1,260.58 to cover wheat damaged or destroyed in the Urdike warehouse fire here last July. This suit is the first to follow a meeting of farmers over the issue of whether they should receive the loan price or the market price for the grain they had in the warehouse at the time of the fire. Close contends he complied with the A.A.A. farm program and delivered 1,059 bus., and 20 lbs. of No. 1 wheat to the warehouse, and the wheat was eligible for the C.C.C. loan of \$1.19 per bu. He also asks interest at 6% from July 16, date of the fire.



TWICE AS MUCH *goes* under the FIGHTER'S BELT

AS FAR as the farmer is concerned, a man in uniform is a far better customer than a man in "civvies."

The soldier eats for example, more than twice as much meat as the average for folks at home. The figures are: 153 pounds of meat a year for the average civilian—365 pounds for the fighting man.

It's almost the same with fruits and vegetables. The folks at home average about 500 pounds. But the man in uniform accounts for over 800 pounds per man.

Moving these foodstuffs quickly and properly is another of the railroads' wartime responsibilities—for food is an important part of

the million and a quarter tons of freight the railroads move a mile every minute of the day and night.

It accounts for many of the cars in the loaded freight trains the railroads are sending off at five-second intervals.

To carry all the materials the railroads are asked to handle cars cannot be allowed to stand idle.

And you can help to keep them moving. Just remember this: load them as soon as they arrive—and load them to the limit.

Then it will be up to the railroads to speed them on their way—to get the double ration under the fighters' belts—and to get the usual food supplies to the folks at home.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN



RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Get More W.P. Out of Motors

In a drive to get more war production out of electric motors and at the same time save up to 40 per cent of the copper, steel and aluminum used in their manufacture, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. recently began a calling-all-horsepower campaign. This is being done in co-operation with the War Production Board which has asked motor users to load each unit to the limit. To make full use of all motor horsepower, six recommendations were made:

Motors open to the air should be overloaded 25% above their nameplate rating unless the surrounding temperature is exceptionally high. Enclosed motors can be overloaded 10% and direct current open motors 15% under the same conditions.

Most plants using small motors have 220 or 440-volt power supplies. WPB has asked that 440 volts be used because this reduces the amount of copper required in leads and control apparatus.

Use of standard sealed sleeve bearing motors unless ball bearing motors are absolutely essential. Ball bearings are urgently needed in other war machinery.

Use motors of highest practical standard speed and void use of multispeed motors. Faster motors are smaller and require less critical materials to build.

Use alternating current motors in preference to direct current types wherever possible. This saves substantial amounts of copper and helps alleviate a shortage of direct current motor manufacturing capacity.

Match control and circuit protective equipment to the motor on the basis of nameplate horsepower rating, thus getting the maximum use from control equipment.

The program calls for close teamwork between industry and Westinghouse engineers to determine the exact horsepower needed by each machine that is to be driven. With these findings, motor users can take advantage of favorable operating conditions and extra service factors built into the motors.

Sixty-three pounds of materials are saved by using a motor rated at five horsepower for a $6\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower load. Ordinarily, a motor rated at $7\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower would be applied to such a job.

Five hundred and fifty pounds of material are saved when a motor rated at 100 h.p. is used for a 125-h.p. maximum load. Usually, a 125-h.p. motor would be ordered.

Unused Metal Wanted Now

Citizens throughout the country have been urged by the Conservation Division, War Production Board, to act as salvage scouts to search out and report idle iron and steel structures and any large amounts of abandoned machinery or metal equipment, wherever they exist. There is a vast amount of useful metal, idle and unused, in all parts of the nation. Primary tasks of this Special Projects Section are to locate equipment of this kind and to take necessary action to get the metal into the flow of remanufacture.

Washington, D. C.—Argument has been heard in the case of a group of Montgomery county, Ohio, farmers against the A.A.A., and the Supreme Court has taken under advisement the question of the constitutionality of quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

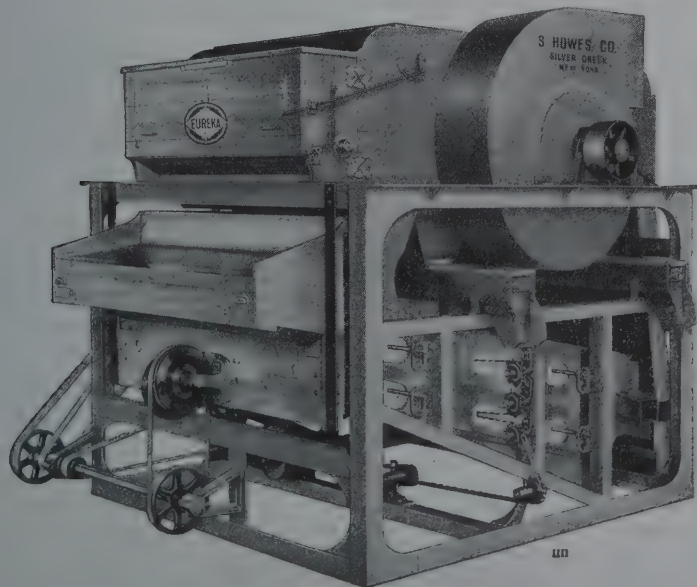
Automatic 3-Screen, 2-Air Cleaner

The receiving separator shown in the engraving has been modernly designed to meet the requirements of the elevator or warehouse for a versatile machine removing impurities from wheat, barley, oats, rye, rice, peas, beans, seeds and many other products.

The three smaller sizes are supported in frames made of selected air-dried hardwood, mortised, tenoned and lock bolted in permanent rigidity. The larger machines have an angle steel frame, arc welded in one piece. The roomy feed hopper has a revolving feed roll and perfected self-releasing outlet gate with tension control. The free-swing screen shoe is suspended on long pliable hangers and driven by an oscillator.

All screen sections are interchangeable, snug fit being assured by templet sizing. The perforated metal is extra thick. Shafts are over-size of polished steel; ball bearings cut power costs. Conveyors handling air-removed impurities are of the free-action type, acting without attention.

Air regulation is recorded by numeral indicators located on the valve gate controls, making it possible to regulate suction with mathematical accuracy. The operator can quickly adjust the two uni-suction controls with precision, effecting a thoro separation less sacrificial than other aspirating. Screen changes are quickly made. Additional information will be furnished readers of the Journal on application to the manufacturer, the S. Howes Co.



Magic-Screen Super Cleaner.

Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ ". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$1.95, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
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327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals
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327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

Dallas, Tex.—The Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Nov. 13 and 14 in the Baker Hotel.

Sun Prairie, Wis.—Alfred Mayr of Beaver Dam has replaced Geo. Miller as manager of Mayr's Seed & Food Co.

Fresno, Cal.—Richard C. Johnson and Edward Clatworthy have bought the Fresno Seed Co. of Julia A. Carter.

Boston, Mass.—Russell O. Gardner, aged 63, manager of the seed department of Jos. Breck & Sons, died recently.

Louisville, Ky.—The Huber Seed Co. pleaded guilty to the charge of shipping an insecticide improperly branded, and was fined \$100.—A.W.W.

Lancaster, Pa.—Leaman's Seed House will be continued under the same name by Elvin W. Weaver, who has bought the inventory and equipment.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—Ralph Wilson, son of Bert Wilson, manager here for Rogers Bros. Seed Co., and in the air corps, was killed recently in a plane crash.

Minneapolis, Minn.—C. C. Massie on Oct. 14 received many congratulatory messages on the 50th anniversary of his connection with Northrup, King & Co.

Waitsburg, Wash.—The Hirsch Feed & Grain Co. is building a fumigating plant for dry peas. The plant will process Austrian peas for shipment.

Portland, Ore.—Considerable stocks of Austrian winter peas were held in warehouses in the Willamette Valley when the A.A.A. ordered shipments to the South stopped for the season.

Sheridan, Wyo.—Work has started on the construction of a warehouse here by the Ferry Seed Co. The warehouse, 75x100 feet, will be used for grading and sorting seed peas.—F.E.

Pittsburg, Kan.—Police in surrounding towns have been asked to look for Jas. C. Warren, 18, and a truck belonging to his employer, the Kelso Seed Co., since he failed to check in one night.

Wilson, N. C.—Seventy bags of rye sampled at the Wilson Hatchery were found to contain 26 bindweed per pound, which is against the law, and let to a penalty of \$5. Shipment had been made by S. F. Ware & Co., Goldsboro.

St. Paul, Minn.—A Minnesota seed campaign committee for Russian war relief headed by J. S. Jones, executive sec'y of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, has been organized by some of the most prominent seedsmen and agricultural leaders of the state and is launching an immediate statewide drive for seeds to be used in replanting the scorched earth regions of Russia. The planning committee includes, besides Jones, H. P. Putnam, sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n; Stanley Folsom, of the Twin City Seed Co.; and Ralph Crimm, of the University farm of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Gibson City, Ill.—Henry Noble, last survivor of the Noble Bros. Seed Co., died recently following a stroke. He was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1897, and began in the grain business at Foolsland.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Ill.—This is the sixth successive year that Illinois has produced a large corn crop. This increased production is due to the use of hybrid seed combined with fair to good seasons for this crop; 93 per cent of the 1942 Illinois corn acreage was planted with hybrid seed.—A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician.

Spokane, Wash.—Stoppage of imports, shortage of labor, and unusually heavy demands have caused some shortages of seeds in the Inland Empire territory according to the Beneke Seed Co. The great demand for vegetable and other seeds for victory gardens and even for export to other warring countries, are expected to force prices for these items higher next year. Farmers will not be allowed to use commercial fertilizer on wheat fields.—F.K.H.

Madison, Wis.—Fully three-fourths of the Wisconsin corn acreage this year was planted with hybrid seed, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture. The production of corn from hybrids in the state is especially heavy in the intensive corn areas of the southern and central sections. Wisconsin this year has about 2,408,000 acres of corn of which 1,830,000 acres were planted with hybrid seed.

Hudson, Ill.—C. T. Gildersleeve & Son have bought the concrete drier house left standing when fire destroyed the Roy Taylor elevator several years ago, and are remodeling it into a hybrid seed corn processing plant, with about 7,000 bus. of storage space. Mr. Gildersleeve has added a driveway, dumps, a picking room, a furnace, and drying machinery. New elevator machinery includes a Western Corn Sheller, Gyration Cleaner, Conveying Machinery. Mr. Gildersleeve grows Pfister hybrids, and will use the elevator for shipping his own grain as well as for a processing plant.

Walla Walla, Wash.—E. H. Leonard, who recently was elected president of the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, has announced the appointment of Willard N. Crawford, formerly of The Dalles, as manager, with offices at present in this city. Mr. Leonard said: "The great variety of types has also brought problems which we are now trying to remedy. The result has been only too often, a mixture of varieties which is unattractive for any purpose except feed, with lower market value and consequently reduced income to the grower. The purpose of the association is to carry on an intensive educational program, showing the need for eliminating undesirables in seed. This includes mixed grain, weeds, other grains and smut, all of which lower the value of the wheat. We hope to show clearly that the grower should decide on the type of wheat he can properly market, and then make certain that his wheat is pure and clean."

Red Clover Seed Production

Washington, D. C.—The Crop Reporting Board reports that the production of red clover seed this year is expected to be the smallest in five years and about 29 per cent below the 1941 crop. It is estimated at 1,068,300 bus of thresher-run seed, compared with 1,510,200 in 1941 and 1,074,020 the 10-year (1930-39) average. Decline in production from last year is attributed to a decrease of about 19 per cent in acreage and about 12 per cent in yield per acre. A larger production than last year is expected in only five states—Kansas, Kentucky, Iowa, Minnesota and Oregon.

Acreage of red clover seed this year is estimated at 1,150,000 acres, compared with 1,422,600 in 1941 and the 10-year average of 946,800 acres. The 1942 acreage is the smallest in five years but larger than that of any year between 1930 and 1937. Yield per acre, forecast at .93 bu., equals the record low yield set in 1924. It compares with 1.06 bus in 1941 and the average of 1.16 bus.

Wheat Improvement in Pacific N-W

E. H. Leonard, pres. of the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, has announced a program to improve the wheat grown in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. He says:

"Changes in marketing due to war conditions; change from sack to bulk handling, and heavy rains during the last two years, have tended to mix a lot of the wheat in the better milling producing areas.

"To correct this problem a program has been worked out and built around the following objectives:

"To promote the propagation and use of pure seed of approved varieties.

"To promote the production of wheat varieties of good milling value.

"To discourage the introduction and production of undesirable varieties of grain.

"To promote a program designed to eliminate undesirables in grain, including disease, weeds, and other seeds not readily removed in cleaning."—F. K. H.

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Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Testing Lend-Lease Seeds

Samples of seeds purchased by the government for lend-lease are grown by the grain, feed and seed branch of the A.M.A. at Beltsville, Md., to determine whether the seed is of the variety represented by the seller.

The trials of more than 500 samples of vegetable seeds of 25 different kinds and 160 samples of field seeds of 4 different kinds indicate that the great bulk of the seed delivered was true to variety.

The A.M.A. will consider whether further purchases will be made for lend-lease from those seed dealers whose deliveries were found to be incorrectly named or not true to variety.

Winter Legume Program of A.A.A.

A conference was held at Washington Sept. 23 with the A.A.A. officials by R. E. L. Snelson, pres. of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Jas. A. Young, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, S. C. Simpson and L. T. Parr of the National Committee on Seed Distribution, to discuss the methods to be followed in distributing cover crop seeds.

The officials assured the seedsmen that if reasonable operating margins are established in 1943 the Purchase Order program will permit active participation by the trade in practically all territories where the trade is established and has distribution facilities.

Costs are to be considered at a later conference. The A.A.A. announced, however, on Sept. 29 that the C.C.C. will purchase top grade seed from growers on the basis of these varieties and minimum prices: Austrian winter peas, 5c per pound; hairy vetch, 10c; Willamette vetch, 6.5c; common vetch, 5c; Monantha vetch, 6.5c; crimson clover, 10c; ryegrass, 5c; rough peavine, 10c; perennial peavine, 10c.

The purchase and distribution programs will be much the same as in 1942. After the seed has been purchased by C.C.C. it will be transferred to the A.A.A. and shipped to points in the Southern and East Central States where county A.A.A. committees will offer it to co-operating farmers in lieu of payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program. It will be available at actual cost plus shipping and handling charges.

Drying a Great Aid to Germination of Corn

An outstanding result of tests on the new crop of corn by the Iowa State College Seed Laboratory is difference in the percentage of germination when the ears contained a high moisture content and when they were dried to near the normal amount of moisture.

For example, one lot of corn with a 30 per cent moisture content when collected in the field after the freeze tested only 33 per cent germination. When this same lot was dried to 17 per cent moisture, the percentage of germination jumped to 95. To illustrate the difference in the varieties of hybrids, another sample, with a 36 per cent moisture content, jumped from a germination percentage of 74 to 96 when the moisture was brought down to 22 per cent.

The variety which seemed to be the least damaged had a germination percentage of 95 per cent with a moisture content of 30 per cent. When the moisture was brought down to 19 per cent, 99 per cent of the kernels germinated.

R. H. Porter, head of the seed laboratory, said these tests proved that it is impossible to determine accurately the germinating qualities of all lots of corn when the moisture content is high. In most of the lots tested, the viability of the seed increased as the moisture content was lowered. Probably most of Iowa's seed corn is now low in the percentage of moisture because of the good weather during the first part of October.

The germinating quality of most Iowa seed

corn was not greatly damaged by the freeze occurring in the latter part of September, tests at the Iowa State College Seed Laboratory indicate. This is especially true in the southwestern portion of the state where the temperature did not fall below 25 degrees. However, temperatures in most parts of the state fell between 18 and 22 degrees.

The germination tests showed a great deal of difference in the ability of various hybrids to withstand cold weather.

Plans Completed for Baking Contest

Final arrangements for the American Royal Milling and Baking Contest to be held Oct. 28-30 were completed with the announcement of the four laboratories who will make the chemical analyses of the competing samples. The contest, designed to direct attention to the hard red winter wheat with the highest milling and baking quality, is the first ever to be held at the American Royal Livestock Show. 21 samples have been entered from Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas.

Glenn H. LeDioyt, field secretary of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, superintendent of the 1942 contest, announced that James Whitacre, Larabee Flour Mills, Kansas City, Mo., and Arlee Andre, Nebraska Consolidated Mills, Omaha, Nebr., will mill the samples and judge their milling value. The entries will be baked and scored by E. F. Tibbling, Washburn Crosby Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., and H. H. Johnson, Gooch Milling Co., Lincoln, Nebr. In scoring the samples 30 points will be allotted to milling, 60 to baking and 10 to external appearance.

The Kansas City Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City are sponsoring the contest. Local arrangements on the display held in connection with the contest are being planned by John H. Parker, director, Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n; Walter H. Atzenweiler, agricultural commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, and Andy Patterson, secretary of the American Royal Livestock Show.

Growing Velvet Bent Grass Seed

By J. A. DeFRANCE, Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I.

As a result of over ten years of research work at the Rhode Island and New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations and observations made as far south as Washington, D. C., certain strains of velvet bent have been rated higher with regard to an average of the quality factors such as density, texture, uniformity, color, and disease resistance than other grasses and as a consequence, were considered superior for use in fine turf culture.

At the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station the strains of velvet bent called Piper velvet (formerly the numbered strain 14-276), Kernwood velvet, and Merion No. 2 when tested with many other strains have been far superior and rated considerably higher in putting green qualities and for other fine turf areas. Tests have shown also that greens planted with pure seed of velvet bent produce as high quality putting green turf as the same strain planted vegetatively with stolons.

THRESHING AND CLEANING EQUIPMENT—In the past this equipment has been provided for small jobs by the Experiment Station. The grower usually pays fifty cents per man-hour for this service. Threshing and cleaning may also be done at the growers or some other farm but before the seed can be cleaned readily all hay should be riddled out. Threshing and cleaning with our small equipment is rather a slow progress. It usually costs from sixty cents to a dollar per pound of clean seed. The staff at the Experiment Station will be pleased to discuss the methods used here so that

the grower will learn the essentials of these processes.

DISPOSITION OR SALE OF THE SEED will depend on its analysis. At present there is a demand for good velvet bent seed and the price is sufficiently high to warrant the grower a very substantial profit.

SEED CERTIFICATION—A system of seed certification including the fine bent grasses was inaugurated by the State Department of Agriculture and Conservation in 1938. This was formulated with the idea that it would be of considerable help to the seed producer in the disposal of his product. Three different grades of certified seed were established: No. 1 or "blue tag"; No. 2 or "red tag"; and No. 3 or "white tag." The requirements for each grade are based on purity, germination, percentage of weed seeds and other crop seeds. A copy of the Rules and Regulations may be secured from the Director of Agriculture and Conservation, State House, Providence, R. I.

Chiefkan Yield Reduced

It is hoped that many farmers who have been growing Chiefkan wheat on account of its large yield per acre will be discouraged by the reduced yield this season, compared with turkey wheat of the standard varieties.

The millers do not like Chiefkan, which mills an inferior flour; and buyers try to discriminate against country stations in the Southwest known to be growing principally the inferior Chiefkan.

It is supposed the poor showing of Chiefkan this season is due to the ample moisture benefiting other varieties.

False Labeling of Sorghum Seed

The Springfield Seed Co., Springfield, Mo., shipped a 100-bag lot of sorghum seed to Cairo, Ga., labeled "Tex S Rib Cane-Purity 96.00—Germination 80%," thus representing the seed to be 96 per cent pure seed of the variety of sorghum commonly known as "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane" with a germination of 80 per cent, whereas a sample representing the seed was found to be of the "Colman" variety of sorghum seed with a germination of 60 per cent.

A lot of 45 bags bore in part the statements "Orange Cane-Purity 98.00," whereas a sample representing the seed was found to consist of a mixture of Black Amber, Red Amber, Honey and other varieties, some of which are of the orange group. The seed was not suitable for seeding purposes due to the different maturity dates of the different varieties.

The court ordered the seed released to the claimant under bond with the stipulation that the seed be used as feed.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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Grain Carriers

Buffalo, N. Y.—Shipments of soybeans to Buffalo, except by permit, have been embargoed.

Columbus, O.—An embargo has been placed on shipments of soybeans to Columbus, subject to permit.

Louisville, Ky.—Shipments of soybeans by rail to Louisville, Owensboro, and Henderson, Ky., except by permit have been embargoed.

Chicago, Ill.—A. W. Wilkins, sec'y of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board, died recently, aged 60 years. One of its organizers, he had served the Board as secretary for 18 years.

Class I railroads put 56,081 new freight cars in service in the first nine months of 1942, the Association of American Railroads announced. Of the total number installed there were 33,617 box cars. Class I railroads had on order on Oct. 1 this year, 10,927 box cars.

Small steamers towing barges have been given permits by the O.D.T. for diversion from the ore to the grain traffic on the Great Lakes. Their final loads may go into storage afloat as barges cannot obtain insurance on grain carried after Oct. 31.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois Commerce Commission on Oct. 20 issued a resuspension order in Illinois C.C. No. 30863, Alton R.R., et al. This extends the truck and barge competitive local rail rates on corn into Chicago from points in northern Illinois for another six months beyond their Oct. 28 expiration date. The new expiration date becomes April 28, 1943.

Chicago, Ill.—Since Oct. 15 permits have been required on all soybeans shipped to Chicago from any point. W. D. Beck, representing the Ass'n of American Railroads in this area, states that despite warnings, twice repeated, soybeans continue to be loaded ahead of permit allocation when receiving plants are incapable of unloading promptly; and further cars so loaded will have to be unloaded at loading point. "This is an O.D.T. instruction."

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended Oct. 17 totaled 50,461 cars, a decrease of 536 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 12,897 cars above the corresponding week in 1941. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Oct. 17 totaled 32,585 cars, a decrease of 1,759 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 8,701 cars above the corresponding week in 1941, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Conserve Truck Equipment

R. M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, urges all to save wear on tires. He says:

This subject of truck loading and operation is one which should be attended to most strictly and carefully in your own selfish interest as the owner of a truck or trucks. This applies to manufacturers and dealers alike. When your truck wears out it is likely that you will not get another one.

Conservation of equipment should be the main effort of any truck operator and anyone who for selfish reasons does not comply with the spirit as well as the letter of these ODT truck orders is operating against his own interest. These orders do not make it impossible for deliveries of feed to be made by truck from manufacturer to dealer or from dealer to farmer, but it is going to be necessary to revise operations to conform as stated, not only to the letter but to the spirit of these orders.

By this time next year the truck situation is going to be very serious indeed and we appeal

to our members in their own interest to use every effort to conserve equipment, reduce mileage and load as heavily as possible on all portions of their truck trips. Trucks should be loaded to capacity outbound and every effort made thru joint information offices and otherwise to see that a load is maintained on the balance of the trip as far as is humanly possible.

Embargo on Flax

The Northwest Grain Storage Committee, acting thru E. J. Grimes, agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on Oct. 20 placed in effect immediately an embargo except by permit on shipments by rail of flaxseed to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, Minn., and Superior and Itasca, Wis.

Cars loaded and billed after the receipt of the notice by the local agent are in violation of the embargo.

Car Loading Order No. 18 Revised

Conforming to the suggestions of grain shippers the O.D.T. in an order effective Nov. 1, provides that instead of the maximum load limit of the car the minimum weight shall be that prescribed in the published tariffs.

This order requires that grain (other than oats and unground grain screenings), soybeans and flaxseed shall be loaded in all cases to within 24 inches from the roof of the car, regardless of the marked capacity of the car (not load limit).

Oats and unground grain screenings shall be loaded to 80 per cent of the marked capacity of the car (not load limit) or within 24 inches from the roof of the car.

The minimum weight of 30,000 pounds under the clean-out rule will continue in effect.

The loading requirements for grain in bags will be the same as for grain in bulk.

Grain products in bulk shall be loaded to the marked capacity of the car (not load limit) or within 18 inches from the roof of the car where practicable.

The minimum weight will be 6,000 pounds for seed, grain products, grain by-products, packaged rice, cereal food preparations, vegetable oil meal, animal and poultry feed, all in bags or other containers, and vegetable oil cake in bulk or in containers.

STOPPING TO PARTLY UNLOAD—The

revised Order No. 18 also provides that where existing tariffs contain no provision for stopping cars in transit to partly unload, one stop must be provided at points on the direct line. The order does not affect tariff rules which provide for more than one stop in transit to partly unload.

MULTIPLE LOADING—The order also provides that shippers may load two or more carloads of grain products at the tariff minimum weight consigned to two or more destinations and to two or more consignees. This provision however, does not apply to more than three minimum carloads in each car.

RESTRICTION ON USE OF S/O B/L.—On cars of grain products that are stopped to partly unload or are multiple-loaded, the order prohibits the use of shippers' order Bs/l. This ban also applies to cars to be delivered only upon surrender of a written order.

Permits to Ship High Protein Wheat

The Northwest Grain Storage Committee, Minneapolis, Minn., has warned shippers that permits to ship wheat of 14% or higher protein content are issued in consideration of shipper's pledge made in the application to make shipment in conformity with factors specified in the application.

Protein analysis of cars shipped on all such permits will be checked on arrival at terminals, and the Committee will adopt whatever penalty measures may be necessary to insure that every shipment is made in faithful compliance with the certification on the application and the specification on the permit.

Trucks Must Have Certificates

O.D.T. Order No. 21, which becomes effective Nov. 15, requires all trucks to have certificates of war necessity. Truck operators will receive instructions for filing requests for these certificates, and the forms must be filled out within 10 days of receipt.

Forms on which to request certificates of war necessity ask numerous questions, such as: nature of the business, quarterly mileage, estimated future quarterly mileage to July, 1943, inventory of tires, estimated number gallons of gas used, loads carried, and information on compliance with other O.D.T. orders.

The certificate of necessity will require regular tire inspection, and careful records of loads, mileage, and gas consumption.



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Certifying Truck Operators

The facilities of the 3,022 county war boards of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be used to assist farm truck operators, and other operators who engage in hauling farm supplies to and from farms, in filling out applications for Certificates of War Necessity under the Office of Defense Transportation's General Order No. 21, it was announced Oct. 6. The plan, announced jointly by ODT and the Department of Agriculture, will make this assistance available three days this month—Oct. 22, 23 and 24.

Under the Certificate of War Necessity order, all commercial motor vehicles are required to carry Certificates of War Necessity after Nov. 15. Approximately 1,500,000 of the more than 5,000,000 vehicles affected by the Order are used in the transportation of farm products and farm supplies.

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of ODT, explained that the Certificates of War Necessity will govern the miles that may be operated and the loads that must be carried, by all vehicles affected by the Order. Mailing of the applications has been started by the Office of Defense Transportation from its central mailing office in Detroit, Mich. As the mailing is completed in a particular area, the states and counties covered will be announced. Any operator of a commercial vehicle, including a farm truck, who has not received his application blank when the mailing has been announced as finished in his county should apply to the nearest field office of the ODT Division of Motor Transport for forms covering his truck or trucks.

The Department of Agriculture has instructed state and county USDA War Boards to set up County Farm Transportation Committees in each of the 3,022 agricultural counties to carry on a comprehensive transportation conservation assignment.

The committees' first responsibility in this work will be to give farmers and truckers hauling farm products and supplies from and to the farm all possible assistance in filling out applications for Certificates of War Necessity during the three days of the registration period, which have been designated as National Farm Truck Registration Days. Places where truck operators will be able to receive such assistance will be announced locally.

County Farm Transportation Committees will be made up of five regular and four alternate members to be appointed by county USDA War Boards.

Railroads Must Be Given Materials

"The railways will be more effectively sabotaged by our government than they could be by alien saboteurs and fifth columnists," the *Railway Age* declares, "unless their requests for more equipment and materials are promptly granted. This might be due to ignorance and good intentions; but patriotism requires those well-informed to speak plainly. For patriotism is loyalty to one's country, and not to those in power, even in time of war.

"At the meeting of the National Association of Shippers' Boards in Chicago on Oct. 16, President Pelley of the Association of American Railroads declared, 'There is no margin left in the reserves represented by unserviceable and surplus equipment,' and stated the railroads have asked governmental authority for acquiring 900 new locomotives, 80,000 new freight cars, 2,100,000 tons of new rail and proportionate amounts of maintenance materials before Oct. 1, 1943. At the same meeting Director of Defense Transportation Joseph B. Eastman said, 'When it comes to taking in slack, the shippers and railroads have done so well that we are pretty close to the end of the rope, and there is clear and definite need for more new locomotives and new freight cars.'

"To summarize: Their freight traffic has in-

creased relatively almost seven times as much within the last two years, and their passenger traffic almost five times as much, as in the two years ending with 1918. Their freight traffic has increased relatively nine times as much within the last two years as in the two years ending with 1929, and their passenger traffic—instead of declining as then—has more than doubled."

Care of Chain Drives

Neglect of the chain drive leads to rapid wear and early replacement, which is not so easy in war time.

To make the drive last longer five important steps must be taken: have the wheels in line, adjust tension, lubricate, clean, check fit of wheel and sprocket.

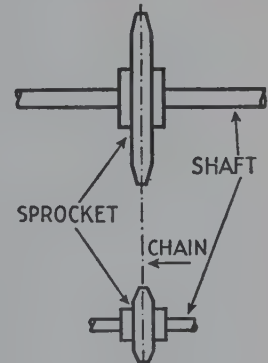
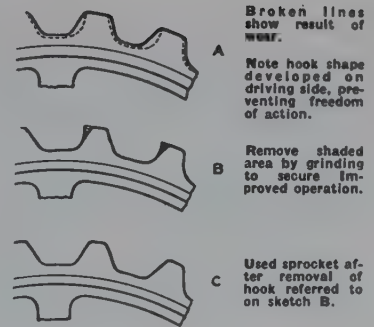
If the sprockets are not exactly in line a side pull develops which concentrates the load on the sides of the sprocket teeth and on one side of the chain, resulting in excessive wear on both chains and sprockets.

The chain should be run just a little slacker than a belt, about as shown in the engraving. Too much tension causes undue wear on the chain and excessive friction on the bearings. Excess slack may allow the chain to jump the sprockets, or ride the teeth and break.

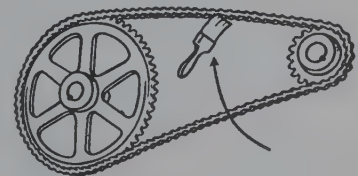
A paint brush serves well in applying the preferred light cylinder oil to the chain joints. Paint open joints on open (upper) side. Oil closed joint chains on inside (upper side of lower run).

If a drive is not running in oil it should be cleaned regularly. Remove the chain, dip and soak it in kerosene. Wipe it clean and dry. Oil it thoroughly before starting. If the machine is to be laid up clean the chain and use heavier oil or grease. To again place in service re-clean and oil with light oil.

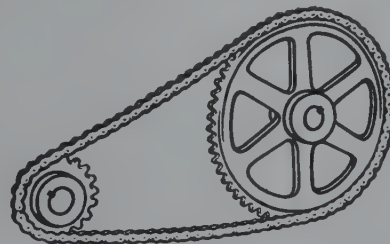
Look at the sprocket wheels from time to time to make sure that they are not worn enough to injure the chain. Worn cast-tooth sprockets can be improved by grinding shape of tooth as shown in illustration. Grind away the shaded section (cut B). This will result in smoother action between chain and sprockets. If the teeth are badly worn the wheels should be replaced with accurately made and close-fitting sprockets.



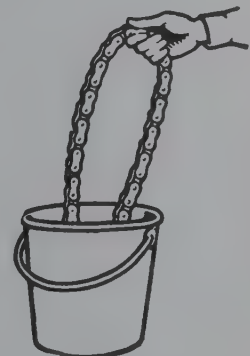
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by

F. B. Morrison

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Feedstuffs

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its annual convention Jan. 12-13, at the Nicollet hotel.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The McMillen Feed Mills have promoted C. F. Marsh to be general sales manager.

Distillers Dried Grains production during September was reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as 31,800 tons, against 18,500 tons in September, 1941.

Brewers Dried Grains production during September amounted to 15,600 tons, against 10,800 tons in September, 1941, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Security Mills have agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to desist from representing that Security dog food will give added health to dogs.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Geo. D. MacLean, for four years with the Central Soya Co., has been elected vice pres., and will be general traffic manager for the McMillen interests at Fort Wayne, Decatur, Ind., Gibson City, Ill., and Harrisburg, Pa.

New York, N. Y.—Synthetic production of biotin, a part of the vitamin B complex, may be worked out as a result of the announcement by Professor Vincent du Vigneaud of Cornell University, Oct. 11, of the discovery of the chemical structure of the molecule, after nearly three years of research.

The record number of cattle on farms will support large marketings for several years. In periods when prices of meats are free to fluctuate, an advance in consumer incomes is accompanied by an increase in price of meat, thus keeping consumption in line with supply. With prices now held down by ceilings while consumer incomes are large, people are asking for more meat than is available. This may call for rationing even though production is abnormally large.—University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Vitamin Deficiencies of Beet Molasses

R. A. Rasmussen of the Utah Agr. Exp. Sta. reports that beet molasses contains about 50% sucrose. Hogs weighing 100 lb. or more will make satisfactory and inexpensive gains on a ration of 40 parts molasses, 45 parts barley, 8 parts tankage, 5 parts alfalfa meal, 1 part salt and 1 part bonemeal. However, lighter hogs develop a nervous disease when fed the above ration. The inclusion of 5% dried brewers' yeast in this ration prevented the deficiency symptoms.

Additions to the diet of vitamins D, A, B₁, riboflavin and nicotinic acid were made to the ration without improving it for young hogs.

Inconclusive results may indicate a lack of pyridoxine, although the feeding of the pure vitamin with the ration did not prevent the disease. The principal symptoms were a leg weakness and at times an intoxicated gait. Blood studies of affected animals revealed no abnormalities. Microscopic studies of the spinal cord and sciatic nerve showed a degeneration characterized by vacuolization.

It is unsafe to feed young hogs even 15% of beet molasses unless they are on alfalfa pasture. The molasses may make up 40% of the ration of hogs weighing over 100 lb.

Central States Get Reduction in Soy Meal Price

The C.C.C. contract with processors allowed a reduction of \$2 per ton in the price of carloads of soybean oil meal delivered to certain areas, and to protect manufacturers shipping feed to those areas and paying the full \$30 the Soybean Processors Ass'n announces that

"Feed mixers, located at intermediate points between processor's plant and areas in which soybean oil meal is sold at a special differential of \$2 per ton, and who ship mixed feed into such areas in competition with mixed feed manufacturers located in such areas, may obtain a rebate or roll-back of \$2 per ton on such tonnage of soybean oil meal as is shipped into such areas. The intermediate feed mixer must certify to the amount of soybean oil meal shipped into such areas as an ingredient in mixed feeds, and may invoice the processors from whom he purchased the soybean oil meal. The processor will recover from C.C.C."

Chicago Feed Club Completes Organization

Meeting at the Morrison Hotel the evening of Oct. 23 the Chicago Feed Club elected J. E. Nelson of Armour & Co. pres., Chas. Van Horssen of General Mills vice pres., S. O. Werner sec'y, and Wm. LeBlanc of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., treas.

Directors chosen are, for 2 years, Harvey Clements and R. D. Ward, for one year, L. Springer and S. Nordvall.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted. Mr. Van Horssen was elected chairman of the program committee. It is planned to have one meeting a year devoted to sports, with an annual meeting in October and monthly dinner meetings, all to be called at the discretion of the executive committee.

Eighty were present at the meeting and the original list of charter members of 64 will be increased, as those joining before the January meeting will be classed as charter members.

Annual Live Stock Show

Early entries for the forthcoming market show at the Chicago Stock Yards have already begun to arrive.

To be known as the Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition, the show will be held Dec. 2 to 5 at the Chicago Stock Yards in place of the International Live Stock Exposition.

The regular International was cancelled for 1942 by action of its Board of Directors in compliance with the wishes of the Office of Defense Transportation.

The full prize lists offered in past years in connection with the fat classes at the International will be provided by the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, operators of the Chicago market.

Entries for the individual classes of the competition will be accepted until Nov. 1 and for the carlot divisions of the show until Nov. 21. Premium lists for the event may be had on request to B. H. Heide, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

New York, N.Y.—The American Standards Ass'n has issued its list of American standards for 1942. Of the 550 standards 71 are new and revised. Sent free of charge on request to the Ass'n, 29 West 39th Street, New York.



National Feed Week was boosted at Michigan Nutrition Conference, East Lansing. L. to R.: R. W. Tenney, director of short courses, and Dr. C. F. Huffman, associate professor of dairy husbandry, Michigan State College; Fred N. Rowe, Portland, Michigan Feed Manufacturers & Dealers Ass'n; Prof. F. B. Morrison, Department of Animal Husbandry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Donald E. Andorfer, National Feed Week poster artist; and Dr. Earl Weaver, professor of dairy husbandry, Michigan State College.

Feed Week Poster Award

An outstanding feature at the annual Nutrition Conference for Feed Dealers, Manufacturers, and Salesmen at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Oct. 8 and 9, was the presentation for the 1942 National Feed Week poster award.

Fred N. Rowe, Portland, president of the Michigan Feed Manufacturers & Dealers Ass'n, presented the award. Donald E. Andorfer, Grand Rapids, Mich., was the artist who won the award, a \$100 War Bond. In his presentation address President Rowe said:

Poster Award Address

National Feed Week was instituted six years ago by the "Feed Bag." Two years later it was taken over by the American Feed Mfrs. Assn. under whose sponsorship it is now carried on.

Originally, the purpose of National Feed Week was to call attention of farmers to the profits available through scientific feeding of balanced rations.

Not so many years ago, annual production of 70 eggs per hen and 1,200 pounds of milk per cow was an accepted average. Through the work of feed associations, colleges and nutrition conferences, these figures have been tremendously increased. A production now of over 100 eggs per hen and 4,500 pounds of milk per cow is regularly accepted and even these figures have been dwarfed in many instances.

Scientific feeding has produced more eggs, more meat, more milk in less time and at lower cost.

Now we are at war and National Feed Week takes on a new significance. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has asked 6,000,000 farmers for a greater production and the farmers have answered the call and promised to expand their production by 10,000,000 hogs, 500,000,000 dozen eggs, 9,000,000,000 pounds of milk.

The farmers form the front line in the battle for food and the feed industry is close behind with the supply lines open. It is fitting, therefore, that the slogan this year for National Feed Week is, "Victory Demands Better Feeds—Better Feeding."

The American Feed Mfrs. Assn. last spring offered a \$100 War Bond for the best and most appropriate design for this year's poster for National Feed Week. The poster which won first award, shows the Statue of Liberty in the "V" with the arrangement of the cow, the hog, the turkey and the chickens along the side supported by the sacks of feed labeled, "Feed for Freedom." The poster is in red, white and blue; appropriate colors for the occasion.

A Michigan boy, Mr. Donald E. Andorfer of Grand Rapids, won first award. This award means much more than just a \$100 War Bond. It means national recognition as an artist and will give Mr. Andorfer a cherished prestige. Donald Andorfer believes and practices the ideals he so well portrays on paper. Altho at heart he is an artist, he is now working as an inspector in a defense plant. Just yesterday he was awarded a medal for excellent performance of duty in defense work.

As president of the Michigan Feed Mfrs. Assn., I have been requested to make the award. It is with sincere satisfaction that I present to Mr. Andorfer on behalf of the American Feed Mfrs. Assn., this \$100 War Bond, and extend to him the congratulations and best wishes of the feed manufacturers of America.

Sales of Government Feed Wheat

The C.C.C. has diverted 57,002,000 bus. of wheat to feed up to Sept. 19. Sales in the Chicago region were 27,231,000 bus.; Minneapolis, 11,647,000 bus.; Portland, Ore., 10,679,000 bus., and Kansas City, 7,445,000 bus.

The total to be disposed of is 125,000,000 bus.

Dehydrated Sweet Potato v. Corn for Cows

The results of milk production for a single experiment showed .79 pounds more milk produced per cow daily in favor of the ration containing yellow corn. The cows produced 3.08 per cent more milk when fed yellow corn than when fed the dehydrated sweet potatoes, at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Analysis of the data to ascertain the productive energy showed the dehydrated sweet potato meal to contain 78.68 therms per 100 pounds compared with 86.70 therms for the yellow corn. On the basis of productive energy values the sweet potato meal possessed only 90.75 per cent of the productive energy value of yellow corn as a feed for milch cows.

Butter produced from the cows fed potato meal contained 37.98 international units of vitamin A per gram compared with 31.11 units per gram of butter produced from the cows fed yellow corn. This indicates that sweet potato meal would be an asset to the winter ration of dairy cows as an additional vitamin A supplement.

Balance Farm Grains With Protein Supplement

Rations properly balanced with protein supplements require less grain, cut down feeding costs, and increase the efficiency of all productive livestock. Dairy cows receiving such rations produce more milk daily; poultry flocks produce more eggs; while hogs in drylot require 15 to 25 per cent less grain for 100 pounds of gain. For hogs on pasture there is not so marked a saving in grain, but gains are rapid and uniform, more pigs are marketed, and marketings timelier.

Protein supplements should be purchased chiefly on the basis of a pound of protein. A 100-pound bag of 41 per cent soybean meal, for example, contains 41 pounds of crude protein, and when selling at \$2 furnishes protein at about 5 cents a pound. The cost per pound of crude protein in other supplements can be calculated in the same way.—University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Soy Meal and Distillers Solubles for Chicks

A series of feeding experiments for the study of protein, riboflavin, and green feed supplements was conducted. The tests were carried out with growing chicks and constituted a co-operative undertaking of the Poultry Husbandry and Animal Nutrition Departments. In one of the experiments it was found that certain commercially available distillery by-products which are relatively rich in riboflavin and are known as distillers' dried solubles, can be used to replace satisfactorily at least a portion of the buttermilk powder in rations for growing chicks. Exact information as to the permissible extent of this replacement is not available at this time.

In a study of the replacement of animal protein by linseed oil meal and by soybean oil meal, it was found that soybean oil meal is an acceptable substitute for animal proteins other than milk, in rations for growing chicks.

The soybean oil meal was much superior to the linseed oil meal; the latter product, however, appeared reasonably satisfactory in small amounts, but the use of large amounts resulted in definitely detrimental effects on the growth and livability of the chicks.—Ontario Experimental Farm.

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National Feed Week Works for Victory

In a radio talk over station WLS Oct. 19 the interest of farmers in National Feed Week and better feeding was stimulated by R. M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, who said:

This week, October 19 to 24, marks the sixth annual celebration of National Feed Week. In former years this occasion helped to call attention to the part feeding of scientifically prepared feeds played in helping the farmer make more money from his poultry and livestock.

But this year, with the United States and her allies fighting for their very lives, National Feed Week takes on a new importance. The slogan now is "Victory Demands Better Feeds, Better Feeding." Back of those few words is a story which ranks second only to those we have learned about the heroes of Bataan, Corregidor, England, Libya and other fronts where our men are writing Victory for the United Nations into every military maneuver.

The story behind the slogan "Victory Demands Better Feeds, Better Feeding" is the legend of the fighting on the Food Front. It is a story of production by American farmers, production which has exceeded and will continue to exceed anything which any one of the three bandits of aggression, Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini, could ever dare to dream of in their countries.

Even before the United States came into the war, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard sounded the call to arms for the 6,000,000 American farmers. We asked them to expand the production of essential foods to a volume which never before had been attained by agriculture.

The loyal farmers, heroes in their own right on the food front, answered the call. They have already promised to expand their production by 10 million hogs, 500 million dozen eggs, 9 billion pounds of milk and 7 million acres of oil crops. It has been a tremendous task, and will continue to be so especially with dwindling farm labor, but you can count on the American farmer to continue his patriotic efforts.

However, here is where the feed industry of America plays its important part. While it is true that the farmer is in the front lines of the battle for food production, close behind, keeping those all-important supply lines open is the feed manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer.

FOR YEARS THE FEED INDUSTRY has experimented continuously with one goal in mind, the production of better feeds. The industry has worked incessantly to produce better balanced, more nutritious feeds which will get the job done more quickly and economically for the American farmer.

To say that the feed industry has succeeded would be a gross understatement. The feed industry has come thru with flying colors. Today farmers, by feeding properly balanced feeds, can produce more meat, more eggs and more milk products in a much shorter time and at a lower cost than ever before.

Let's roll back the years for a second. Not long ago the American farmer would congratulate himself if his laying hens produced 70 eggs annually. He would say a silent prayer if his dairy herd averaged 1200 pounds of milk per cow each year.

But today, thru utilization of the wholesomely nutritious commercial feeds now available in feed stores in every city, village and hamlet, the American farmer can easily boast of the production of more than 100 eggs per year per hen and often more than 200 eggs in a single year. Similarly, milk production per cow has risen to 4500 pounds annually, almost a four-fold increase. Some cows have been recorded as turning out 10,000 to 12,000 pounds of milk a year.

WHAT DOES SUCH INCREASED PRODUCTION INDICATE? It means that, thanks to scientific feeding, those essential

foods can be produced quickly, furnishing the nutrients which now feed not only our armed forces, but also the civilian population of the United States and our allies. Later, after the United Nations have severed the dictators' chains from the enslaved populations of Europe and the Far East, the American farmers will be called on for perhaps an even greater production to help feed these victims of aggression.

Each day saved in the production of essential foods now brings the United Nations one day closer to Victory. The feed industry of the United States has pledged itself to do its utmost to help agriculture attain its production goals. Recently Secretary Wickard said: "The manufacturers and distributors of feed share the responsibility with farmers for producing more meat, more milk and more eggs than have ever been produced in a single year." The feed industry accepts this responsibility willingly and will continue to make properly balanced feeds available everywhere at a minimum of cost.

Dry Feed for Calves

By W. E. KRAUSS of Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta.

If the dry feed systems recommended for calves were universally adopted there would be diverted for emergency purposes 500,000,000 lbs. of whole milk and at least 2,500,000,000 lbs. of skimmilk.

First developed at the New Jersey Experiment Station, this system or a modification of it limits the amount of whole milk to 200 to 350 pounds, eliminates liquid or reconstituted skimmilk entirely, and employs a grain mixture containing 12½ per cent of a high-protein animal by-product feed, such as skimmilk powder, dried blood, fish meal, or dry-rendered tangle.

	Pounds
Ground yellow corn	100
Ground oats	150
Wheat bran	50
Linseed oil meal	50
Dried blood, skimmilk powder, fish meal, or dry-rendered tangle	50
	400
Ground limestone	4
Steamed bone meal	4
Salt	4

The calf is started on this grain as early as possible and continued on it until at least 4 months of age, when a simpler heifer mixture can be used. Good quality hay and water are given as usual.

Using this system and employing as little as 200 pounds of whole milk and no skimmilk, Krauss, Monroe, and Hayden were able to raise Holstein calves to normal size at 6 months. For several months during the feeding period, practically all the calves were rough and pot-

bellied, a condition that seems to be characteristic of the system.

The dry feed system just described was designed to replace the more tedious and costly procedure of using a calf meal gruel. Calf meals that were made to use as gruels probably could be fed in a dry feed system as a meal (coarse) or in pellet form, as shown by work at Cornell, in which a modification of the dry feed system was developed and called a "calf starter method," described in detail by Turk. This modification differs from the dry feed system previously described only in nature of the ingredients used and in specifying that whole milk be fed for 7 weeks in an amount not less than 350 pounds. Of several calf starters tried at Cornell, the following is the simplest and contains ingredients that probably will be available to feed manufacturers. It will be noted that all vegetable protein is used in this combination.

	Pounds
Yellow corn meal	389
Crushed oats	400
Wheat bran	360
Linseed oil meal	400
Molasses	160
Alfalfa leaf meal	100
Tomato pomace	60
Brewer's yeast	100
Irradiated yeast	1
Ground limestone	10
Dicalcium phosphate	10
Salt	10
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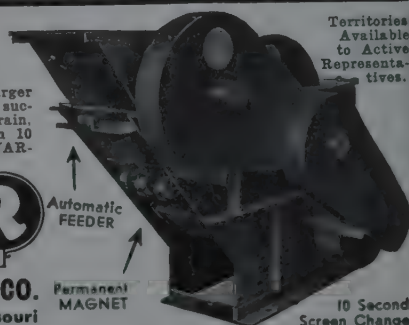
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Corvallis, Ore.—The Oregon Turkey Improvement Ass'n held its annual meeting here Oct. 6.—F. K. H.

Cincinnati, O.—The Consolidated Products Co. was fined \$150 on a charge that poultry and animal feed had been adulterated.—P.J.P.

New Orleans, La.—J. T. Gibbons, Inc., recently sold to the Agricultural Marketing Administration 700,000 lbs. of laying mash at \$2.85 per 100 lbs.

St. Paul, Minn.—W. L. Beebe was fined \$100 on the charge that the poultry feed of the Beebe Laboratories, Inc., did not contain the vim and vigor that the label implied.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Always A Head Mills of East St. Louis recently sold 850,000 lbs. of mixed poultry feed at \$1.79 per 100 lbs., to the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n has joined with the Iowa-Nebraska poultry and egg institute and the Iowa poultry improvement ass'n in sending out a large poster pointing out to farmers what they can and should do to increase poultry production.

Hegari v. Corn In Laying Ration

A group of 100 pullets in their first laying year were divided into two equal pens of 50 birds each, and placed on a home-mixed laying ration on Jan. 10. Both pens received identical rations, except that hegari meal for the mash and whole hegari grain as a scratch in one ration, was replaced with corn meal and cracked corn in the other. The test was closed on Oct. 9.

The corn fed lot consumed 26 per cent less mash and 9 per cent more scratch feed than did the one receiving hegari. The corn fed lot laid 2 per cent less eggs than did the hegari lot. Sixteen hens were lost out of the corn lot, while 12 died from the hegari lot.

According to the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station these data indicate that there is no significant difference in the feed value of corn and hegari in a ration for laying hens.

Poultry Production

The average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration on Sept. 15 was \$1.68 per 100 pounds, which is 14 per cent higher than a year ago and 39 per cent above the 10-year average. The egg-feed price relationship at September 15 prices was slightly more favorable than a year ago and considerably more favorable than the 10-year average. The chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were considerably more favorable than a year ago and the 10 and 5-year averages.

With the present relatively favorable egg-feed price relationship, which is likely to continue until after the 1943 hatching season, the present gain of 9 per cent in potential layers on Oct. 1 from a year ago appears likely to be maintained and it may be increased by next April. Last year with an increase of 16 per cent in chickens raised, farm flocks on Oct. 1 showed an increase of 8 per cent in potential layers from a year earlier, which increased to 11 per cent the following April. This year with an increase of 10 per cent in chickens raised, farm flocks on October 1 showed an increase of 9 per cent in potential layers.

The total number of all young chickens in farm flocks on Oct. 1 averaged 114.5 birds, the largest number of record. This was 6 per cent above a year ago and 21 per cent above the 10-year (1931-40) average.—U.S.D.A.

The wheat purchase program announced Sept. 24 by the C.C.C. will remain effective until Dec. 31 on country consignments in the area served by the Minneapolis office.

Function of Vitamin A and Prevention of Deficiencies

By HARRY W. TITUS, senior biological chemist, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Histological examinations—that is, examinations of the minute structure—of the tissues of chickens that have been fed a diet deficient in vitamin A indicate that one of the functions—if not the primary function—of vitamin A is the proper nourishment and repair of all the epithelial structures, extremal and internal, in the body. In extreme vitamin A deficiency in the chicken the uric acid content of the blood may increase to eight or nine times its normal value. The accumulation of uric acid in the blood and the previously mentioned occurrence of deposits of uric acid in the ureters, the kidneys, and elsewhere are probably results of failure of repair of epithelial structures, especially those of the kidneys.

Studies made with other animals have shown that vitamin A is necessary for the normal functioning of the eyes. Apparently, however, it plays no detectable role in the absorption and metabolism of fats, carbohydrates, and proteins.

Vitamin A has been referred to as the anti-infective vitamin, but repeated attempts to show that it affects the mechanisms that give the body immunity against infections have failed. When the diet is deficient in vitamin A, however, the epithelium, or surface layer, of the mucous membranes is damaged, and as a result the entry of bacteria is made easier. Thus, although vitamin A is of no value in making an animal immune to infectious diseases, it is of value in maintaining the "first line of defense," the epithelial structures.

As has been pointed out by Barger and Card, a partial deficiency of vitamin A in diets for poultry is more common than is generally supposed. They state that it is especially likely to occur in regions where the summers are hot and dry and there is a resulting shortage of green forage. Partial vitamin A deficiency is often an aftermath of drought. A partial vitamin A deficiency is also possible when flocks are closely confined unless an adequate supply is included in the feed.

The obvious method of preventing the development of vitamin-A-deficiency disease in poultry is to supply an adequate quantity of this vitamin in the feed. The minimum vitamin A requirement of the growing chick is about 675 to 775 International units per pound of feed; that of the growing poult is about 2½ times as much. An adequate supply, as distinguished from the minimum, is about 1,450 International units per pound of feed for the chick and about 3,650 per pound of feed for the poult. The vitamin A in mixed feeds, however, is not very stable, and for this reason it is a good practice to formulate the diets of chicks and poults so that they will contain 3,000 and 7,500 International units per pound of feed, respectively. The feed of chickens kept for egg production should contain approximately 3,150 International units per pound. The feed of breeding stock—chickens or turkeys—should contain about 4,720 units per pound.

The approximate vitamin A contents of some of the richer sources of this vitamin used in feeding poultry are as follows:

	International units per pound
Fortified cod-liver oil	1,360,770
Fortified sardine oil	1,360,770
Cod-liver oil	385,550
Sardine oil	52,000
Alfalfa-leaf meal, dehydrated	95,000
Alfalfa-leaf meal	32,000
Alfalfa meal	13,600
Corn-gluten meal	6,800
Yellow corn	3,180

Effect of Manganese on Vitamins

The research department of the Wash.-Co. Egg & Poultry Ass'n reports that manganese sulphate acts as a drying agent on cod liver oil. The drying action causes the vitamins A and D to be destroyed when the oil is mixed in a bran, cod liver oil, and manganese mixture in which the oil represents approximately 9% of the mixture and the manganese sulphate 0.5% of the mixture.

When the manganese sulphate was added to a commercial feed at the rate of 4 oz. per ton, and added in a premix of minerals, no measurable loss of vitamin D occurred.

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Manganese Needed in Hog Ration

The occurrence of a painful stiffness at 150 lb. live weight in 30 of 60 pigs started at 70-100 lb. on rations of corn, tankage, soybean meal, sun-cured alfalfa, and salt has been noted. The condition was first observed with a ration having a mineral content of 6-9 per cent and low in manganese (0.0011-0.0014 per cent).

Additions of manganese sulfate supplying 50-60 p.p.m. prevented stiffness but did not cure it. Feeding 0.2 lb. of manganese sulfate per 100 lb. of basal ration to young pigs, 26-40 lb. in weight, reduced the rate of gain as compared with those showing stiffness. Two of the 5 pigs so treated died. After feeding 100 gm. daily of pork liver for 63 days 1 pig gained 53 lb.

In another experiment 40 pigs, 18-30 lb. in weight, were fed on the basal ration of corn, tankage, or tankage and soybean meal, with alfalfa for 56 days and produced emaciation, weakness, vomiting, and dermatitis. The nutritional factors required to prevent mild dermatitis and ataxia were not supplied by supplementing this ration with 100 gm. of brewers' yeast, 40 gamma of beta carotene per day, a mixture of the B vitamins, or 100 gm. of beef liver per day.

Limited responses were produced with supplements of alcoholic extracts of pork liver and a combination of soybean meal, yeast, and carotene. The nutritional factors required were not supplied by yeast alone or pure B vitamins.

Labile Methyl Group a Nutritional Essential

Rose and co-workers in 1939 at the University of Illinois investigated three closely related sulfur-containing amino acids, cystine, homocystine, and methionine, as to their nutritional indispensability for laboratory animals.

Growth was retarded when methionine was omitted from a diet adequate in vitamins, minerals, etc., and resumed upon its restoration. The question to be decided next was whether or not methionine could be replaced by either of the other two sulfur amino acids. Cystine, it was found, could not replace methionine. Homocystine, however, seemed able to replace methionine for it permitted normal growth without methionine. These findings, however, were not confirmed by du Vigneaud, Dyer and Kies at George Washington University who were, at that time, conducting similar experiments. Attempts to reconcile this apparent discrepancy in results were made.

In checking their respective diets, the two research groups found Rose had used as part of the basal diet, milk vitamin concentrates or rice polishings which were natural sources of the various B vitamins, while du Vigneaud supplied each B vitamin separately in the form of synthetic thiamin, riboflavin, nicotinic acid, etc. Here apparently was the source of the conflicting results. It was concluded that the natural milk concentrates or rice polishings contained, in addition to the known B vitamins, an unknown substance which enabled the non-essential amino acid homocystine to apparently replace the essential methionine.

SYNTHESIS OF METHIONINE.—Further investigation of the relation of homocystine to methionine led to the observation that animals not only failed to grow normally on the methionine-free diet, but also developed pathological yellow livers characterized by excessive deposition of fat. Since it had been known for a long time that choline (a simple non-protein compound containing three methyl groups) could prevent and cure fatty liver conditions, du Vigneaud, Chandler, Moyer and Keppel at Cornell added choline to the methionine-free diet containing homocystine and observed that not only were the fatty livers cured, but that growth was resumed. This indicated that choline was the unknown material in the

natural sources of the B complex which, in combination with homocystine, was responsible for producing growth.

To prove that the growth effect of choline and homocystine was not due merely to the prevention of the fatty liver condition, choline was replaced by triethylcholine, another compound known to cure fatty livers. Triethylcholine, which contains no methyl groups, cured the liver condition, but had no effect in producing growth. Subsequently the actual isolation of choline from milk concentrates and rice polishings showed conclusively that choline was the unknown substance.

As a result of these observations, the theory was set forth that choline apparently serves as a donor of methyl groups to enable the synthesis of the necessary methionine from the homocystine supplied in the diet.

Velvet Beans Superior to Cottonseed Meal and Peanut Meal

Experiments to determine the relative feeding value of three protein concentrates when fed to steers in dry lot were begun in the fall of 1934 and continued for four successive winter feeding periods. The experiments were conducted co-operatively at the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga., by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, the Georgia Experiment Station, and the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station.

Velvetbeans fed dry and in the pod, cottonseed meal containing 36 per cent of protein, and peanut meal containing 45 per cent of protein were fed to three groups of medium to good grade Hereford feeder steers for an average period of 132 days for the four experiments. Each group of steers was also fed ear corn in the husk, cut into pieces, and peanut straw, the latter being fed ad libitum.

The steers fed cottonseed meal made more rapid and cheaper gains than those fed peanut meal, but the latter feed resulted, on the average, in a higher selling price per 100 pounds of live weight and produced slightly more desirable carcasses than did the cottonseed meal. Moreover, the higher sale price of the group fed peanut meal slightly more than offset the added gain and cheaper feed costs per 100 pounds of gain of the group fed cottonseed meal. Thus, within the limits of these series of experiments, peanut meal was slightly superior to cottonseed meal.

Steers fed velvetbeans made larger and cheaper gains, displayed a higher degree of finish at the close of the experiment, and yielded more desirable carcasses than steers receiving cottonseed meal or peanut meal. The group fed velvetbeans consistently brought a higher price per 100 pounds of live weight at market and yielded considerably more profit per steer than either of the two other groups. In these experiments velvetbeans fed dry and in the pod proved to be a more desirable source of protein concentrate for fattening steers in dry lot than either cottonseed meal or peanut meal.

Thruout the four experiments, the group fed velvetbeans produced more desirable carcasses and brought higher sale prices than either of the other groups. In 2 of the 4 years the group fed peanut meal sold for more than the group fed cottonseed meal, despite the fact that the latter group made larger average gains in 3 of the 4 years.

On the average, for the 4 years, the steers fed velvetbeans were decidedly the most profitable of the three groups because of consistently larger and less expensive gains and a higher sale price per 100 pounds of live weight. The profit on this group was \$6.49 per head more than group 2 and \$6.02 more than group 3. In 2 of the 4 experiments, the higher sale price per 100 pounds of live weight of the group fed peanut meal than of the group fed cottonseed meal was sufficient to offset smaller gains, resulting in \$0.47 more profit per steer.—Technical Bull. 831, U.S.D.A.

Feeding Wheat

Most livestock do not relish wheat when fed alone. Therefore, wheat should be fed with other grains in the ration. Wheat must be ground for most livestock so this extra cost must be considered.

HOGS—One-half cracked wheat and one-half cracked corn with a good protein supplement makes a good economical fattening ration for hogs.

With self-feeding, somewhat less protein supplement will be eaten when wheat is included in the ration.

When self-fed to the little pigs, wheat may be fed whole. When fed to other hogs, either self-fed or hand-fed, wheat should be ground.

Grinding increases wheat's value 15 to 20 per cent for hog feeding. Cracked or coarsely ground wheat is more palatable than when finely ground.

Soaking the wheat does not increase its feeding value.

POULTRY—Wheat makes a good feed for poultry as long as it is fed with other grains. To the extent that wheat replaces yellow corn it reduces the Vitamin A content of the ration.

Wheat may make up as much as 50 per cent of the grain ration, with oats and yellow corn making up 25 per cent each.

Wheat may replace all the middlings and some of the bran in the mash. Altogether wheat may make up 30 per cent of the mash. Some bran should be left in to make mash more palatable and to provide phosphorus and bulk. At least 25 per cent yellow corn must be retained in the mash.

When wheat replaces corn in the ration, it is more than ever necessary that dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal make up at least 5 per cent of the mash. If, in addition, a poultry feeding oil containing Vitamin A is used, a greater margin of safety is provided.

BEEF CATTLE—Cracked or coarsely ground wheat can be used up to 50 per cent of the grain ration for beef cattle. Wheat fed alone lacks palatability and may cause digestive disturbances.

SHEEP—For fattening lambs, the feeding value of wheat is a little less, pound for pound, than corn and is equal to good quality barley. Fed as 50 per cent of a mixture with oats, barley, or corn, wheat is sufficiently palatable to induce satisfactory consumption and produce satisfactory gains. There is no advantage in grinding wheat for lambs.

For the ewe flock, wheat may compose one-half of the grain ration.

DAIRY COWS—Wheat is a satisfactory feed for dairy cows and is equal to corn when fed up to about 60 per cent of the grain mixture. Wheat should be coarsely ground for dairy cows.

Wheat may be fed alone up to 5 to 6 pounds per day. If more than this amount of grain is fed, wheat should be fed with other grains.

Good rations including wheat are:

With plenty of legume hay, 400 pounds of ground wheat and 200 pounds of ground oats, barley, or corn.

With half legume hay, 400 pounds of ground wheat, 200 pounds of ground oats, barley, or corn, and 50 pounds of linseed meal or soybean meal.

With no legume hay, 400 pounds of ground wheat, 200 pounds of ground oats, barley, or corn, and 100 pounds of linseed meal or soybean meal.

Extension Pamphlet, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Three quarters of the rise in the cost of living from May thru August has been the result of higher food prices, according to the Division of Industrial Economics of the National Industrial Conference Board. Controlled food prices declined fractionally during this period but this decrease was more than offset by a considerable rise in uncontrolled foods.

Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.65, plus postage.

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Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

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Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

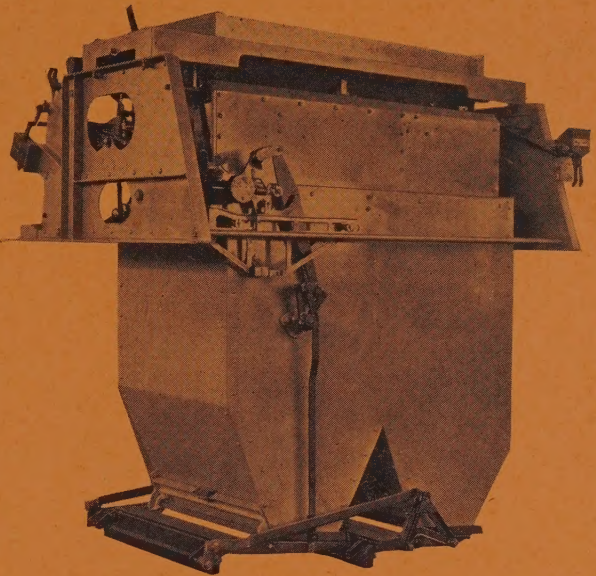
Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net," Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 330. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

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Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

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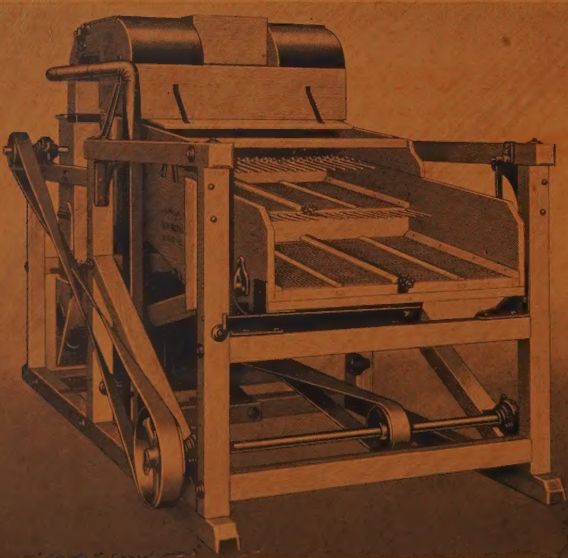
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